May 18, 1774. NUMB. 2369.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

Dr. *ANNUAL STATE of the* ACCOUNTS *of the* CONTRIBUTORS *to the Relief and Employment of the POOR, in the City of* Philadelphia, *from* May 10, 1773, *to* May 9, 1774. Cr.

To Caſh paid Balance advanded by the Steward laſt Year,	£ 1	18	6
For Proviſions,	1713	14	0
Fire-wood, including old Balance and 250 Cords now in the Yard,	627	18	5
Materials for Manufactory,	370	17	2
Steward, Matrons and Manufacturers Wages,	264	0	8
Weekly and temporary Penſioners,	238	10	4
Repairs to the Building,	20	3	0
Funeral Expences, including the Poor who die in the Hoſpital, and through the City and Suburbs in general,	17	17	3
Bills of Credit, burnt by the Committee of Aſſembly,	552	4	7½
Medicines, &c. including an old Balance of 58l.	158	0	0
A Certificate of 5l. and Intereſt thereon 7/8½	5	7	8½
Two Years Intereſt, on Money borrowed,	48	0	0
Incidental Expences for Yeaſt, Sand, Sweeping Chimnies, and ſeveral ſmall Articles in Houſe-keeping,	103	14	10
Remains in the Hands of J. Cummings, Steward,	6	3	2
	£ 4128	9	8

By Balance remaining in the Treaſurer's Hands laſt Year,				£ 4	2 8¼
By Caſh, for Lots ſold,				450	13 4
Intereſt thereon,				111	3 6
Groundrents,				170	5 0
Board &c. of ſundry Pay Patients,				138	6 0
Manufactured Goods,				466	18 7
Charity Boxes,				31	11 0
Taxes received from the Overſeers of the Poor, *viz.*					
Of the City, for the Year 1772,	£ 337	18	11	2088	2 4
Ditto, 1773,	1750	3	5		
Of Northern Liberties, 1772,	132	17	4	405	11 5
Ditto, 1773,	272	14	1		
Of Southwark, 1771,	10	17	3		
Ditto, 1772,	12	0	0	109	7 4
Ditto, 1773,	86	10	1		
Moyamenſing, 1772,	2	6	8		
Ditto, 1773,	64	2	0	66	8 8
Paſſyunk, 1772,	20	16	9		
Ditto 1773,	52	5	0	73	1 9
				4115	11 7¼
Advanced by Joſhua Howell, Eſq; Treaſurer,				12	18 0¼
				£ 4128	9 8

WE the COMMITTEE, appointed to examine the Accounts of the Treaſurer, and to prepare an Annual State of the Accounts of the Corporation of Contributors to the Relief and Employment of the Poor, having carefully adjuſted and ſettled the ſame, do find a Balance of Twelve Pounds, Eighteen Shillings and one Farthing, due to the Treaſurer, for Money advanced, and a Balance in the Hands of the Steward, of Six Pounds, Three Shillings and Two-pence.

From the Books and Monthly Reports, it appears, that on a Medium, for the preſent Year, there have been maintained upwards of 280 Perſons, moſt of them helpleſs, old and infirm, and Children, incapable of Labour, who have been duly taken Care of; beſides a conſiderable Number relieved by temporary and weekly Allowances, whoſe Circumſtances rendered it leſs expenſive than to be admitted into the Houſe. We alſo find there hath been manufactured, in the Courſe of the Year, in the Houſe of Employment, 3347 Yards of Linen, 583 Yards of Linſey, 253 Pair of Shoes, 201 Pair of Stockings, and about 9 Ton of Oakum, with ſundry ſmall Articles.

STEPHEN COLLINS,
SAMUEL RHOADS, junior,
SAMUEL FISHER,
ANTHONY MORRIS, junior,

HERRINGS AND SHAD,
by the Half Barrel, Barrel, or Quantity. Alſo,
BAR-IRON, TAR, and ſuch other GOODS as he uſually kept,
TO BE SOLD, on STAMPER's Wharff, by
LEVI HOLLINGSWORTH.

TO BE SOLD,

A GOOD FARM, containing about 200 acres of land and meadow, ſituate upon George's Road, about 7 miles from the city of New-Brunſwick, and about 10 miles from Princeton; about 50 acres of the upland cleared and in good fence, and about 15 acres of the meadow, there being 40 or 50 acres of meadow ground adjoining yet to be cleared, all of exceeding good ſoil, and which will produce the beſt kind of Engliſh graſs: There is a good dwelling-houſe upon the premiſes, 24 feet long by 18 feet, a ſtory and an half high; there is alſo a ſaw-mill, which in a good ſeaſon is very profitable in ſawing the timber upon the place: And there is alſo a young orchard on the premiſes of 100 apple-trees, thrifty and well kept from cattle. This eſtate is part of that lately belonging to the reverend Dr. Samuel Finley, deceaſed, to be ſold and conveyed by the ſubſcribers, his executors. For terms, apply to SAMUEL BREESE, at Shrewſbury; RICHARD STOCKTON, near Princeton; or SAMUEL FINLEY, at Salem.

N. B. All perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate, by bond, note, or otherwiſe, are deſired to make ſpeedy payment.

Juſt publiſhed, and to be ſold (price Nine-pence) *by* WILLIAM WOODHOUSE, Bookſeller, in Front-ſtreet,
METHODISM DISPLAYED, and ENTHUSIASM DETECTED; intended as an Antidote againſt, and a Preſervative from the deluſive Principles and unſcriptural Doctrines of a Modern Sett of ſeducing Preachers: And as a Defence of our regular and orthodox Clergy, from their unjuſt Reflections. Addreſſed to the Rev. Mr. ROMAINE, the Rev. Mr. JONES, &c.

Alſo juſt publiſhed, and to ſold by ſaid Woodhouſe,
Three New Plays, viz.---The School for Wives---The Man of Buſineſs----The Macaroni. Likewiſe may be had as above, The Shipwreck, with Captain Viaud's real Voyages and Adventures. ¶

To be RENTED, for a TERM of YEARS, and may be entered upon in the Month of Auguſt next,
THAT noted and well-accuſtomed brew and malt-houſe, together with a large two ſtory ſtone dwelling-houſe, and other out-houſes and buildings thereto belonging, ſituate in the Borough of Lancaſter, wherein the beer manufacturing, in all its branches, has been ſucceſsfully carried on, by Mr. Philip Kleiſt, for a number of years paſt; it is now in excellent order: The cellars neatly paved, the copper being lately ſet up again anew, and the coolers and all other utenſils and veſſels thereto belonging is in a very good ſtate of repair, and every thing requiſable for the brewing buſineſs, being quite compleat. And as other breweries are commonly much troubled with pumping of water, this has a particular advantage, as there is always excellent running ſpring water conveyed thither by water conduits, into the kettle, and into any other part of the cellars, yards, and other places. Whoever inclines to rent the ſame, may be informed of the terms, by applying to JACOB KRUG. ¶

TO BE SOLD,
On Tueſday, the 31ſt inſtant, by public vendue, on the premiſes,
A SMALL but very valuable plantation, containing 130 acres of land, with the uſual allowance, ſituated on Coneſtogoe creek, and within a mile of the Borough of Lancaſter; there are thereon a good ſtone houſe, out-houſes, fulling-mill, and orchard, part of the eſtate of Thomas Holliday, deceaſed, late of Sadſbury townſhip. The ſale to begin at ten o'clock ſaid day, where attendance will be given, and the title and terms made known, by JOHN LEE, EDWARD CROOKS, Executors, and MARY HOLLIDAY, Executrix. *May* 7, 1774. ¶

[*For more new* ADVERTISEMENTS, *ſee the fourth Page.*]

By the Brig CONCORD, *Captain* DAWSON, *from Poole, the Ship* SAMPSON, *Captain* COUPAR, *in* 26 *Days from London, and the Ship* GRACE, *Captain* CHAMBERS, *from Briſtol, arrived at New-York, we have the following Advices, viz.*

LONDON, March 19.

THIS day Lord North preſented the Boſton Port Bill, which was read the firſt time, and ordered to be read a ſecond time on Monday next. The order of the day was then read, for the Houſe to go into a Committee on his Majeſty's meſſage, and the American papers preſeated the 7th and 11th inſtant, when Lord North roſe, and moved to poſtpone the order till Wedneſday, obſerving, that he wiſhed the preſent Bill to be expedited, ſo as to receive the Royal Aſſent before the Holidays. His Lordſhip at the ſame time threw out ſome hints relative to conciliating meaſures.

Mr. C. Fox obſerved, that matter would, he believed, end as he expected; the Bill would paſs, a mock treaty would enſue, and promiſes be made which were never intended to be kept; and in the end the Americans would laugh at us, and put us to defiance. His Lordſhip anſwered, that no ſuch inference could be drawn from what was now moved for; that expediting the preſent Bill by no means interfered with future proceedings, as the propoſitions he intended to lay before the Houſe were totally diſtinct and unconnected with the Bill. A motion was now made that the Bill be printed, which paſſed in the negative.

It is to be hoped the wiſdom of Government will adopt ſome more lenient, effectual, and conſtitutional meaſures towards the Boſtonians than the argument of military force, for who knows to what lengths a people driven to deſperate oppoſition may run? Be the ſucceſſes what they will on either ſide, the loſs is a national one, and both ſides, like a divided family, will at once feel the effects, as being equally injured by triumph or ſubjection.

The American cauſe certainly ſuffers for want of Lord Chatham's preſence; but he is too lame to take any ſtep in the buſineſs.

March 26. It is ſaid a certain Aſſembly were never ſo poſed by any public queſtion, as on the preſent occaſion; when to ſave or deſtroy their beſt intereſts is become the ſubject of debate.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, March 25.

This day a petition from--------Bolland, Eſq; was offered to be preſented by Mr. Croſbie, in behalf of the Province and Council of Maſſachuſetts Bay, in New-England, which produced a ſhort but warm debate, whether the ſaid petition ſhould be then received, and the queſtion being put, the Houſe divided, Ayes, 40: Noes, 107.

After which another petition was preſented by the Lord Mayor, in behalf of all the natives of North-America. It was ordered to lie on the table.

The order of the day for the third reading of the Boſton Port Bill being then read, a very warm debate enſued, which continued till half paſt 8 o'clock, when the queſtion being put, it was carried by a great majority, without a diviſion.

Mr. C. Fox propoſed one or two trifling amendments relative to the dates, which were agreed to. Mr. Dowdeſwell ſpoke for near an hour, and offered two long amendments, which were rejected. Lord North went into a general defence of the principle of the Bill, and anſwered ſeveral of Mr. Dowdeſwell's objections with great ability. Mr. Wellbore Ellis obſerved, that if the ſupreme power was in the mother country, we had likewiſe the right of taxation, for they were inſeparable. Mr. Burke dwelt much on the fatal and bloody conſequences ſuch a meaſure might produce, and that probably ſome of our inveterate foreign enemies might interpoſe, and we ſhould at once find ourſelves involved in both a foreign and a civil war. Mr. A. Bacon ſpoke of the detriment it would be of to the trade and commerce of this country. Mr. C. Cooper contended that the Bill was a moſt lenient, and, he hoped, a ſalutary Bill, and thought that thoſe who wiſhed well to the Boſtonians, ſhould be very glad that it ſtopped where it did. Mr. T. Townſhend ſpoke much in favour of the Bill; and Mr. Sawbridge, and Lord John Cavendiſh againſt it. Lord North in reply ſaid, that he could not, nor would not pretend to predict what the event of the Bill would be, whether bloodſhed, or whether it might affect our trade and commerce; but he thought that neither Parliament nor the King's ſervants could ſit ſtill and do nothing till they hear what puniſhment the Boſtonians will approve of; nor could he think that bringing an action would be a proper or efficacious meaſure; and as to the Gentleman (Mr. Burke) ſaying a foreign power might interpoſe, and occaſion the loſs of the colonies; are we then, concluded he, to forbear till that event is likely to happen, or take the opportunity in a ſeaſon of perfect tranquility to aſſert our juſt rights? Mr. Sawbridge ſaid, that the Miniſter might have done this, or this, and that pernicious meaſure he had adopted. Lord North in reply ſaid, he was fully ſatisfied of the honourable Gentleman's attachment and regard to prerogative, but he did not chooſe to proceed on that alone, when he could come to Parliament for advice, nor to grope in the dark, when he could walk in open day.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, *of April* 5, 1774.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

THE following act of Parliament, paſſed in the preſent ſeſſions, and which takes place on the FIRST of JUNE next, is printed for the information of the Merchants of Great-Britain and Ireland, trading to North America, viz.

An Act to diſcontinue, in ſuch manner and for ſuch time as are therein mentioned, the landing and diſcharging, lading or ſhipping Goods, Wares or Merchandize, at the Town, and within the Harbour of Boſton, in the Province of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, in North-America.

WHEREAS dangerous commotions and inſurrections have been fomented and raiſed in the town of Boſton, in the province of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, in New-England, by divers ill-affected perſons, to the ſubverſion of his Majeſty's government, and to the utter deſtruction of the public peace and good order of the ſaid town; in which commotions and inſurrections certain valuable cargoes of Teas, being the property of the Eaſt-India Company, and on board certain veſſels lying within the bay or harbour of Boſton, were ſeized and deſtroyed: And whereas, in the preſent condition of the ſaid town and harbour, the commerce of his Majeſty's ſubjects cannot be ſafely carried on there, nor the Cuſtoms payable to his Majeſty duly collected; and it is therefore expedient that the Officers of his Majeſty's Cuſtoms ſhould be forthwith removed from the ſaid town: May it pleaſe your Majeſty that it may be enacted, and be it enacted by the King's moſt excellent Majeſty, by and with the advice and conſent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this preſent Parliament aſſembled, and by the authority of the ſame, That from and after the firſt day of June, One thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy-four, it ſhall not be lawful for any perſon or perſons whatſoever to lade or put, or cauſe or procure to be laden and put, off or from any quay, wharff, or other place, within the ſaid town of Boſton, or in or upon any part of the ſhore of the bay, commonly called the harbour of Boſton, between a certain headland or point, called Nahant Point, on the Eaſtern ſide of the entrance into ſaid bay, and a certain other headland or point, commonly called Alderton Point, on the Weſtern ſide of the entrance into the ſaid bay, or in or upon any iſland, creek, landing place, bank or other place, within the ſaid bay or headlands, into any ſhip, veſſel, lighter, boat or bottom, any goods, wares or merchandize whatſoever, to be tranſported or carried into any other country, province, or place whatſoever, or into any other part of the ſaid province of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay, in New-England; or to take up, diſcharge, or lay on land, or cauſe or procure, to be taken up, diſcharged or laid on land, within the ſaid town, or in or upon any of the places aforeſaid, out of any boat, lighter, ſhip, veſſel or bottom, any goods, wares or merchandize whatſoever, to be brought from any other country, province or place, or any other part of the ſaid province of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay, in New-England, upon pain of the forfeiture of the ſaid goods, wares and merchandize, and of the ſaid boat, lighter, ſhip, veſſel, or other bottom into which the ſame ſhall be put, or out of which the ſame ſhall be taken, and of guns, ammunition, tackle, furniture and ſtores, in or belonging to the ſame; and if any ſuch goods, wares or merchandize, ſhall, within the ſaid town, or in any the places aforeſaid, be laden or taken in from the ſhore into any barge, hoy, lighter, wherry or boat, from or out of any ſhip or veſſel coming in and arriving from any other country or province, or other part of the province of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay, in New-England, ſuch barge, hoy, lighter, wherry or boat, ſhall be forfeited and loſt.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That if any wharfinger or keeper of any wharff, crane or quay, or their ſervants or any of them, ſhall take up or land, or knowingly ſuffer to be taken up or landed, or ſhall ſhip off, or ſuffer to be water-borne, at or from any of their ſaid wharffs, cranes or quays, any ſuch goods, wares or merchandize; in every ſuch caſe, all and every wharfinger, and keeper of ſuch wharff, crane or quay, and every perſon whatſoever, who ſhall be aſſiſting, or otherwiſe concerned in the ſhipping or in the loading or putting on board any boat or other veſſel, for that purpoſe, or in the unſhipping ſuch goods, wares and merchandize, or to whoſe hands the ſame ſhall knowingly come, after the loading, ſhipping or unſhipping thereof, ſhall forfeit and loſe treble the value thereof, to be computed at the higheſt price which ſuch ſort of goods, wares and merchandize ſhall bear, at the place where ſuch offence ſhall be committed, at the time when the ſame ſhall be ſo committed, together with the veſſels and boats, and all the horſes, cattle and carriages whatſoever, made uſe of in the ſhipping, unſhipping, landing, removing, carriage or conveyance of any of the aforeſaid goods, wares and merchandize.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That if any ſhip or veſſel ſhall be moored or lie at anchor, or be ſeen hovering within the ſaid Bay, deſcribed and bounded as aforeſaid, or within one league from the ſaid Bay ſo deſcribed, or the ſaid Headlands, or any of the Iſlands lying between or within the ſame, it ſhall and may be lawful for any Admiral, Chief Commander, or commiſſioned Officer of his Majeſty's fleet or ſhips of war, or for any Officer of his Majeſty's Cuſtoms, to compel ſuch ſhip or veſſel to depart to ſome other port or harbour, or to ſuch ſtation as the ſaid Officer ſhall appoint, and to uſe ſuch force for that purpoſe as ſhall be found neceſſary: And if ſuch ſhip or veſſel ſhall not depart accordingly, within ſix hours after notice for that purpoſe given by ſuch perſon as aforeſaid, ſuch ſhip or veſſel, together with all the goods laden on board thereon, and all the guns, ammunition, tackle, and furniture, ſhall be forfeited and loſt, whether bulk ſhall have been broken or not.

Provided always, That nothing in this Act contained ſhall extend, or be conſtrued to extend, to any military or other ſtores for his Majeſty's uſe, or to the ſhips or veſſels wherein the ſame ſhall be laden, which ſhall be commiſſioned by, and in the immediate pay of his Majeſty, his heirs or ſucceſſors; nor to any fuel or victuals brought coaſt-wiſe from any part of the continent of America, for the neceſſary uſe and ſuſtenance of the inhabitants of the ſaid town of Boſton, provided the veſſel wherein the ſame are to be carried ſhall be duly furniſhed with a cocket and let-paſs, after having been duly ſearched by the proper Officers of his Majeſty's Cuſtoms at

Marblehead, in the port of Salem, in the ſaid province of Maſſachuſetts-Bay; and that ſome Officer of his Majeſty's Cuſtoms be alſo there put on board the ſaid veſſel, who is hereby authoriſed to go on board, and proceed with the ſaid veſſel, together with a ſufficient number of perſons, properly armed, for his defence, to the ſaid town or harbour of Boſton; nor to any ſhips or veſſels, which may happen to be within the ſaid harbour of Boſton on or before the firſt day of June, One thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy-four, and may have either laden or taken on board, or be there with intent to load or take on board, or to land or diſcharge any goods, wares and merchandize, provided the ſaid ſhips and veſſels do depart the ſaid harbour within fourteen days after the ſaid firſt day of June, One thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy-four.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That all ſeizures, penalties and forfeitures, inflicted by this Act, ſhall be made and proſecuted by any Admiral, Chief Commander, or commiſſioned Officer of his Majeſty's fleet, or ſhips of war, or by the Officers of his Majeſty's Cuſtoms, or ſome of them, or by ſome other perſon deputed or authoriſed, by warrant from the Lord High Treaſurer, or the Commiſſioners of his Majeſty's Treaſury for the time being, and no other perſon whatſoever: And if any ſuch Officer, or other perſon, authoriſed as aforeſaid, ſhall, directly or indirectly, take or receive any bribe or reward to connive at ſuch landing or unlanding, or ſhall make or commence any colluſive ſeizure, information or agreement for that purpoſe, or ſhall do any other act whatſoever, whereby the goods, wares or merchandize, prohibited as aforeſaid, ſhall be ſuffered to paſs either inwards or outwards, or whereby the forfeitures and penalties inflicted by this Act may be evaded, every ſuch offender ſhall forfeit the ſum of five hundred pounds for every ſuch offence, and ſhall become incapable of any office or employment, civil or military; and every perſon who ſhall give, offer or promiſe, any ſuch bribe or reward, or ſhall contract, agree or treat with any perſon, ſo authoriſed as aforeſaid, to commit any ſuch offence, ſhall forfeit the ſum of fifty pounds.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the forfeitures and penalties inflicted by this Act, ſhall and may be proſecuted, ſued for and recovered, and be divided, paid and applied, in like manner as other penalties and forfeitures, inflicted by any Act or Acts of Parliament, relating to the trade or revenues of the Britiſh colonies or plantations in America, are directed to be proſecuted, ſued for or recovered, divided, paid and applied, by two ſeveral Acts of Parliament, the one paſſed in the fourth year of his preſent Majeſty, intituled, "An Act for granting certain "duties in the Britiſh colonies and plantations in America; for "continuing, amending and making perpetual, an Act paſſed in "the ſixth year of the reign of his late Majeſty King George the "Second, intituled, an Act for the better ſecuring and encouraging the trade of his Majeſty's ſugar colonies in America; for "applying the produce of ſuch duties, and the duties to ariſe by "virtue of the aforeſaid Act, towards defraying the expences of "protecting and ſecuring the ſaid colonies and plantations; for "explaining an Act make in the twenty-fifth year of the reign of "King Charles the Second, intituled, An Act for the encouragement of the Greenland and Eaſtland trades, and for the better "ſecuring the plantation trade; and for altering and diſallowing "ſeveral drawbacks on exports from this kingdom, and more "effectually preventing the clandeſtine conveyance of goods to "and from the ſaid colonies and plantations, and improving and "ſecuring the trade between the ſame and Great-Britain;" the other paſſed in the eighth year of his preſent Majeſty's reign, intituled, "An Act for the more eaſy and effectual recovery of the "penalties and forfeitures, inflicted by the Acts of Parliament "relating to the trade or revenues of the Britiſh colonies and "plantations in America."

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That every charter party, bill of loading, and other contract for conſigning, ſhipping, or carrying any goods, wares and merchandize whatſoever, to or from the ſaid town of Boſton, or any part of the bay or harbour thereof, deſcribed as aforeſaid, which have been made or entered into, or which ſhall be made or entered into, ſo long as this act ſhall remain in full force, relating to any ſhip which ſhall arrive at the ſaid town or harbour after the firſt day of June, One thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy-four, ſhall be, and the ſame are hereby declared to be, utterly void, to all intents and purpoſes whatſoever.

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That whenever it ſhall be made to appear to his Majeſty, in his Privy Council, that peace and obedience to the laws ſhall be ſo far reſtored in the ſaid town of Boſton, that the trade of Great-Britain may ſafely be carried on there, and his Majeſty's Cuſtoms duly collected, and his Majeſty, in his Privy Council, ſhall adjudge the ſame to be true, it ſhall and may be lawful for his Majeſty, by Proclamation, or order of Council, to aſſign and appoint the extent, bounds and limits, of the port or harbour of Boſton, and of every creek or haven within the ſame, or in the iſlands within the precinct thereof; and alſo to aſſign and appoint ſuch and ſo many open places, quays and wharffs, within the ſaid harbour, creeks, havens and iſlands, for the landing, diſcharging, lading and ſhipping of goods, as his Majeſty, his heirs or ſucceſſors, ſhall judge neceſſary and expedient; and alſo to appoint ſuch and ſo many Officers of the Cuſtoms therein as his Majeſty ſhall think fit; after which it ſhall be lawful for any perſon or perſons to lade or put off from, or to diſcharge and land upon, ſuch wharffs, quays and places, ſo appointed within the ſaid harbour, and none other, any goods, wares and merchandize whatever.

Provided always, That if any goods, wares or merchandize, ſhall be laden or put off from, or diſcharged or landed upon, any other place than the quays, wharffs or places, ſo to be appointed, the ſame, together with the ſhips, boats, and other veſſels employed therein, and the horſes, or other cattle and carriages uſed to convey the ſame, and the perſon or perſons concerned or aſſiſting therein, or to whoſe hands the ſame ſhall knowingly come, ſhall ſuffer all the forfeitures and penalties impoſed by this or any other Act on the illegal ſhipping or landing of goods.

Provided alſo, and it is hereby declared and enacted, That nothing herein contained ſhall extend, or be conſtrued, to enable his Majeſty to appoint ſuch Port, Harbour, Creeks, Quays, Wharffs, Places or Officers, in the ſaid Town of Boſton, or in the ſaid Bay or Iſlands, until it ſhall ſufficiently appear to his Majeſty, that full ſatisfaction hath been made by or on behalf of the Inhabitants of the ſaid Town of Boſton to the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the Eaſt-Indies, for the damages ſuſtained by the ſaid Company, by the deſtruction of their goods ſent to the ſaid Town of Boſton, on board certain Ships or Veſſels as aforeſaid; and until it ſhall be certified to his Majeſty, in Council, by the Governor or Lieutenant-Governor of the ſaid Province, that reaſonable ſatisfaction hath been made to the Officers of his Majeſty's Revenue and others, who ſuffered by the Riots and Inſurrections above mentioned, in the Months of November and December, in the Year One thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy-three, and in the Month of January, in the Year One thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy-four.

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if any Action or Suit ſhall be commenced, either in Great-Britain or America, againſt any Perſon or Perſons, for any Thing done in Purſuance of this Act of Parliament, the Defendant or Defendants, in ſuch Action or Suit, may plead the General Iſſue, and give the ſaid Act and the ſpecial Matter in Evidence, at any Trial to be had thereupon, and that the ſame was done in Purſuance and by the Authority of this Act: And if it ſhall appear ſo to have been done, the Jury ſhall find for the Defendant or Defendants; and if the Plaintiff ſhall be nonſuited, or diſcontinue his Action, after the Defendant or Defendants ſhall have appeared; or if Judgment ſhall be given upon any Verdict or Demurrer againſt the Plaintiff, the Defendant or Defendants ſhall recover treble Coſts, and have the like Remedy for the ſame, as Defendants have in other Caſes by Law.

L O N D O N.

April 2. The following is a true Copy of the Petition to the Houſe of Lords againſt the Boſton Port Bill, ſigned by moſt of the American Gentlemen now in Town, and preſented by the Earl of Shelburne.

To the Right Hon. the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in Parliament aſſembled,

The humble Petition of ſeveral Natives of America,

"Sheweth,

"THAT your Petitioners, being natives of his Majeſty's dominions in America, are deeply intereſted in every proceeding of this Right Honourable Houſe, which touches the life, liberty, or property, of any perſon or perſons in the ſaid dominions.

"That your Petitioners conceive themſelves and their fellow-ſubjects to be entitled to the Rights of natural juſtice, and to the common law of England, as their unalienable birthright: That they apprehend it to be an invariable rule of natural juſtice, that no man ſhall be condemned unheard; and that according to law, no perſon or perſons can be judged without being called upon to anſwer, and being permitted to hear the evidence againſt them, and to make their defence.

"That it is therefore with the deepeſt concern they underſtand that there is now before this Right Hon. Houſe a bill of pains and penalties, to be inflicted on the town of Boſton for a treſpaſs, committed by ſome perſons unknown upon the property of the Eaſt-India Company, without the ſaid town having been apprized of any accuſation being brought againſt them, or permitted to hear the evidence, if there be any, and to make their defence.

"That the bill takes away immediately from the inhabitants of the town the uſe of property to the amount of ſeveral hundred thouſand pounds, veſted in quays, wharffs, ſtores, &c. That it will reſtrain many thouſands of his Majeſty's ſubjects from ſubſiſting themſelves and their families by their uſual employments: That it will puniſh the innocent for the guilty; and even ſhould all the reparation required by the bill be made, the reſtoration of that property, or any part of it, is ſuffered to depend ſolely upon the will of the Crown.

"Your Petitioners conceive ſuch proceeding to be directly repugnant to every principle of law and juſtice; and that under ſuch a precedent no man, or body of men, could enjoy a moment's ſecurity; for if judgment be immediately to follow an accuſation, the accuſed, unacquainted with the charge, and debarred from defending themſelves, every fence againſt falſe accuſation will be pulled down, juſtice will no longer be a ſhield, nor innocence an exemption from puniſhment.

"Your Petitioners beg leave to repreſent, that the law in America miniſters redreſs for any injury ſuſtained there; and they can moſt truly affirm, that it is adminiſtered in that country with as much impartiality as in any other part of his Majeſty's dominions. In proof of this, they appeal to an inſtance of great notoriety, in which, under every circumſtance that could exaſperate the people, and diſturb the courſe of juſtice, Capt. Preſton and his ſoldiers had a fair trial, and a favourable verdict. The due courſe of law thus manifeſtly holding out redreſs, they cannot but conſider the interpoſition of Parliamentary Power to be as unneceſſary as it is arbitrary and unjuſt.

"Your Petitioners conceive that this Right Honourable Houſe, being the ſupreme judicature of this nation, are too well acquainted with the inviolable rules of juſtice, to require any further objections to the bill againſt the town of Boſton now under conſideration.

"They therefore truſt and pray, that this Right Honourable Houſe will not paſs a bill which is to condemn and puniſh perſons unheard, and therefore deprived of that privilege, which every principle of juſtice, and every practice of law, allows to the meaneſt individual, the privilege of hearing and controverting the evidence againſt him, and maintaining his innocence.

"And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, ſhall ever pray."

Signed,

Stephen Sayre, William Lee, Benjamin Franklin, William Middleton, Henry Laurens, Ralph Izard, Iſaac Motte, John Ellis, Hugh Williamſon, Thomas Barker, John Boyliſton, Arthur Lee, Thomas Ruſton, Philip Neyle, Edward Bancroft, John Peroneau, Peeke Fuller, Edward Fenwicke, William Middleton, jun. Thomas Pinckney, William Haſel Gibbs, Thomas Bromfield, Joſhua Johnſton, John Hobſon, Daniel Bowly, John Alleyne, William Blake, John Balendine, J. Williams.

CONSTANTINOPLE, *February* 13.

THE new Sultan has already given proofs of his generoſity and juſtice; for inſtead of following the example of ſome of his predeceſſors, in mutilating and even ſtrangling his neareſt relations, hisHighneſs has heaped favours on the young Sultan Selim, ſon of the deceaſed Emperor. He kept this young Prince with him eight days, promiſed to be a father to him, ordered the apartments allotted for him to be made more ſpacious and agreeable, and directed an apartment for the young Prince's mother to be contiguous to her ſon's.

They write from the army, that the Grand Viſir has ſummoned all the troops that are to re-inforce his army, in order to review them next month, and open the campaign as early as poſſible. It is aſſerted that the Grand Signor found 60 millions of piaſtres among the treaſures of his predeceſſor.

Dantzic, March 4. Ever ſince yeſterday this unfortunate city has been quite blocked up, for all the country people in the diſtricts of this place have flocked hither, being drove by a ſtrong Pruſſian detachment, which goes from one village to another, within the diſtricts of Dantzic, and takes all the young able men away with them. On the roads we ſee loaded waggons, whoſe drivers have ran away. In ſhort all the houſes, both of the great and opulent, and the huts of the poor, are deſerted by the male part of the family. This ſtorm came on very ſuddenly, and was occaſioned, as is imagined, by our Magiſtrates refuſing to deliver up the natives of Weſt Pruſſia.

Conſtantinople, Feb. 17. *The hopes which we had for ſome time entertained of ſeeing peace concluded, are entirely vaniſhed. The Capudſchillan Kiayſi brought yeſterday two orders ſigned by the new Grand Signor, by which his Highneſs gives notice to all the Chiefs in his army, that he is reſolved to continue the war with vigour.*

Several Divans have lately been held at the Mufti's, on the defeat of the troops under Haſſan Pacha, which were attacked and beaten by a detachment of Coſſacks, who paſſed the Danube on purpoſe.

Peterſbourg, March 1. *Great preparations are making for the opening of the next campaign, which will begin with the ſiege of Oczakow. The train of artillery, which is to be employed there, have received the neceſſary orders. General Bibikow has ſent a Courier from Caſſan, with the agreeable news that the troops which he ſent toward the province of Wartha, againſt the Rebels, have had a battle with them, in which the former were routed, and driven into the woods, whither they were purſued by the Conquerors; 600 of the Rebels were killed on the ſpot, and 200 made priſoners, among whom is one Bergman, formerly a Lieutenant in the Guards, who with his younger brother were baniſhed to Sileſia, after having undergone the puniſhment of the knout, &c. for robbing and murdering a Merchant about ſix years ago.*

Dantzic, March 10. *The Pruſſians have begun to fix up new eagles. The firſt is in Cujavia, a league from Thorn, on the Viſtula; and the other is behind Zadroſc. It is ſaid that they will extend the frontiers to Lowlezeck, three miles from Thorn, and from thence towards Lubraniec and Colo. Seven waggons, laden with boundary-poſts and eagles, are arrived at the eſtate of M. Niewieſzinſki at Bianic.*

L O N D O N.

March 26. The Ruſſian Ambaſſador waited upon Lord North on Thurſday, and acquainted him that he had received certain intelligence from his Court, of the general arming of the French in the Mediterranean ſea.

Yeſterday Earl Piercy took leave of his Majeſty, and this day will ſet off for Ireland to join his regiment, and from thence to North America.

The breach between the Greeks and the Emperor of Morocco, is expected to give a new turn to the affairs on the continent.

March 31. It is reported that the Agents for different Colonies are to attend a very reſpectable meeting next week.

Extract of a Letter from Conſtantinople, March 1.

"Since the acceſſion of the new Sultan, the face of affairs is conſiderably altered, and the preparations for maintaining the war, which in the Sultan Muſtapha's time were rather in a languiſhing condition, are now proſecuted with the utmoſt vigour; recruits are raiſing in many parts of the empire, ſeveral diſgraced Generals are reſtored to the army, and his Sublime Highneſs has publicly ſignified, that he will take the command of it himſelf. Two new founderies for the caſting of cannon, field-pieces, &c. have juſt been eſtabliſhed in the ſuburbs of Pera, and one entirely under the direction of ſome Franks. M. St. Preiſt, the French Ambaſſador, has audiences almoſt daily of his Sublime Highneſs, and is in great favour."

Yeſterday a Petition was preſented to the LORDS by Mr. Bollan, Agent for Boſton, and he was examined; a ſhort debate enſued; ſoon after which the Boſton-port bill paſſed witnout a diviſion.

This day his Majeſty went in ſtate to the Houſe of Peers, and gave the royal aſſent to the Bill for the immediate removal of the Officers of the Cuſtoms from Boſton, in Maſſachuſetts-Bay, and to ſeveral other bills.

Advices from Venice mention an engagement between three Venetian and four Turkiſh ſhips, off the Iſle of Candia, in which the former were victorious.

April 2. *Orders are gone to Ireland for a general review of all the troops in that kingdom, to be taken during the courſe of this month.*

We hear that the Toulon ſquadron is almoſt ready to ſail. The intelligence comes from Admiral Keppel at Nice. They are very ſtrict at the dock-yards in not admitting ſtrangers to inſpect what is going on there. It has, however, tranſpired, that the ſhips are in very bad condition, their bottoms being much worm-eaten. The French ſeem to be driven to this armament by the interruption which the Ruſſian ſhips have occaſioned to their Levant trade, which has already ruined the greateſt part of the Merchants at Marſeilles. &c.

Extract of a Letter from Berlin, March 20.

"*Our Monarch is highly exaſperated at the behaviour of the Dantzic magiſtrates, who have refuſed to own his ſovereignty over that city, or to deliver up to him all the inhabitants there of what is called New Pruſſia. The King has therefore diſpatched his ultimatum to M. Reichard his Agent there, whom he has ordered to inform the magiſtrates, that they ſhall immediately ſubmit in every reſpect to his authority, or ſhould they make any reſiſtance the city ſhall be treated as a conquered one in the time of war. This ultimatum his Majeſty has taken proper means to enforce, by ordering ſeveral detachments of troops to block up the city.*"

They write from the Hague, that Prince Gallitzin has juſt received advices of the taking of Caſan by General Bibikow's troops.

In an addreſs to the Earl of Buckinghamſhire, on the ſubject of the Boſton Port Bill, the Writer ſays, "If the Port of Boſton is to remain ſhut till the people in that province acknowledge the right of Parliament to impoſe any taxes or duties whatever, except for the regulation of commerce, it muſt remain ſhut till the very name of a Britiſh Parliament is forgotten among them. You may ſhut up their ports, one by one, as the Miniſter has lately threatened. You may reduce their cities to aſhes; but the flame of liberty in North America ſhall not be extinguiſhed. Cruelty and oppreſſion and revenge ſhall only ſerve as oil to increaſe the fire. A great country of hardy peaſants is not to be ſubdued. In the grave which we dig for the inhabitants of Boſton, confidence and friendſhip ſhall expire, commerce and peace ſhall reſt together."

It is ſaid that an earthquake at Calcutta, in Bengal, has thrown down ſeveral houſes, and done other conſiderable damages.

April 6. A conſtant reader ſays, that all perſons who favour the dragooning the Boſtonians, indicate as little ſound policy as they do of humanity; what a ſavage diſpoſition muſt theſe betray, who can be gratified with nothing leſs than the unnatural butchery of their fellow-ſubjects, by recommending the horrors of the ſword; ſuch would, no doubt, have been joyful Spectators of the French and Iriſh maſſacres, and have chuckled at the carnage.

April 7. Yeſterday ſome diſpatches arrived in town from Governor Hutchinſon, of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, brought by the ſhip Sukey, Captain Brown, to Dover.

Extract of a Letter from the Hague, April 1.

"Private letters from the banks of the Danube adviſe, that a new ſuſpenſion of arms is concluded between the Ruſſians and the Turks for three months, during which time every means will be employed to bring about a peace; but ſome people doubt the truth of theſe advices.

"They write from Vienna, that all the letters that came by the laſt poſt were ſtopped by orders from Court, and that they will be opened and examined, except thoſe addreſſed to foreign Miniſters.

"Letters from Peterſburgh adviſe, that the Count de Saldern is forbid by the Empreſs of Ruſſia ever to appear again at her Court, and is ordered to retire immediately out of the Ruſſian empire, on pain of being arreſted and impriſoned. Her Imperial Majeſty has alſo taken away the penſion ſhe had given him, and declared him incapable of holding any poſt or employment in her dominions."

Letters from Dantzic, by Monday's Holland mail, dated the 15th ult. adviſe, that the diſaſters, with which that city is menaced, increaſe daily: Commerce is entirely ſtopt, and the Merchants have no proſpect of things changing for the better; the Magiſtracy is in the ſame ſtate, which has quite broken the ſpirit of all the inhabitants. It was on the 27th of February that a Pruſſian detachment, under Lieutenant-Colonel Schwerin, took poſſeſſion of the environs of that city, and put the inhabitants under military execution.

A great quantity of tents and camp equipage are ordered to be embarked for North-America.

It is ſaid there is advice received from Boſton, from ſome of the principal inhabitants, expreſſing their abhorrence of the late proceedings there relative to the deſtroying of the tea, which they ſay was only the act of a mob, headed by a few deſperate enthuſiaſts, promiſing to make reſtitution to the proprietors for the injuries they have ſuffered.

We hear that the bill for regulating the government of the province of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, is the laſt that will be brought in relative to American affairs this ſeſſion.

The ſupplies this year are eſtimated at 4,200,000 l. the Exchequer bills to be paid off one million, amounting in the whole to 5,200,000 l. the land and malt to 2,200,000 l. the ſinking fund to 2,600,000 l. which will leave a deficiency of 400,000 l. to be raiſed by a loan on Exchequer bills, or a lottery.

All the material parliamentary buſineſs it is expected will be finiſhed by Thurſday, the 12th of May.

Extract of a Letter from Wigton, in Galway.

"The ſpirit of emigration has alſo become epidemical in this country. Betwixt 200 and 300 people are to embark at Whitehorn, in a few weeks, for America. The country will ſuffer not only from the loſs of its inhabitants, but alſo from the loſs of its wealth. Some of theſe emigrants being people of property, it is ſuppoſed they will carry ſome thouſand pounds in caſh along with them."

Extract of a Letter from Venice, March 14.

"An action has juſt happened between two ſmall ſquadrons of the Ruſſian and Turkiſh fleets, in which the former were overcome. Advice was received by Admiral Spiritow, at the rendezvous at Paros, that the Captain Baſſa had diſpatched a ſquadron of three large ſhips, a frigate, and four gallies, to ſurprize the garriſons at Sciros, and retake that iſland. On the receipt of this intelligence, the Admiral diſpatched four frigates, and a ſhip of 50 guns, to oppoſe their deſign. This ſmall ſquadron came up with the Turks within half a league of the iſland, and an engagement began, in which one of the Ruſſian frigates was burnt, one taken, and the 50 gun ſhip ran aſhore; the other frigate eſcaped with much difficulty."

Every preparation is making for the embarkation of Gen. Gage for Boſton in New-England, whoſe departure remains fixed for Saturday. The powers he is to be inveſted with are ſaid to be very extenſive.

In an apology for the late conduct of the Boſtonians, the Writer ſays, "I think the affair of the tea is, in general, rather ill underſtood, and that the conſtitution of England, the fundamental law of property, and the inalienable rights of human nature, ſeem to have been but little regarded in this diſpute concerning American taxation. That the conſtitution of England has been but little regarded muſt appear evident, when it is conſidered what the ſpirit of that conſtitution is, with reſpect to its idea of taxation. Does the Legiſlature levy a tax upon the kingdom in the ſame manner, and with the ſame pretenſions as the King of France, by his edict, impoſes taxes upon his ſubjects? certainly not: The Commons give and grant for themſelves and their conſtituents; the Lords anſwer for themſelves; and the King, by his aſſent and acceptance of ſuch

gifts, binds the parties to fulfil the contract, and gives the deed the ſanction of the law. But, ſay the advocates for American ſlavery, taxation is a neceſſary part of legiſlation, forgetting, or rather infamouſly miſrepreſenting the truth, which is, that our conſtitution knows of no arbitrary legiſlative money-bills, nor acknowledges any other ſource of taxation but free gift. Can any man, then, have a right to give away another man's property?---certainly not. And the Commons of Great-Britain may give and grant away as much as they pleaſe of their own property, but they have no right to give and grant away the property of the Americans.

We hear from Stockton, that preparations are making there by many reſpectable families, in order to emigrate to America.

April 8. General Paoli, it is reported, has lately refuſed the offer of an employment in America.

Governor Hutchinſon, as ſoon as he arrives here, report ſays, will be knighted, and alſo promoted to a conſiderable poſt in adminiſtration.

A tranſport is ordered round to Portſmouth, to take immediately on board all the Officers that are abſent from their regiments in North-America.

April 9. *Thurſday night a Cabinet Council was held at Lord North's, at which all the great Officers of State aſſiſted, as did his Excellency Gen. Gage, which ſat late. After their riſing a Meſſenger was diſpatched to Portſmouth.*

Yeſterday a Patent, confirming the appointment of Gen. Gage to be Governor of the Province of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, in North-America, paſſed the Seal.

The officers ordered upon the duty of America hang back, and declare it a piece of duty quite repugnant to their feelings, as men and Engliſhmen.

When the infamous Buckingham prevailed on his maſter, Charles the Firſt, to lend a ſhip of war, and ſeven armed merchant-men, then in the employ of the Crown, to the French King, to be uſed at the ſiege of Rochelle, the honeſt tars, actuated with a true Britiſh ſpirit, and love of religion, all mutinied, *rather than ſerve againſt the Rochellers, who were contending for their liberty and religion. The commanders alſo of the merchant ſhips refuſed to engage in an action ſo repugnant to honour and conſcience. And though Vice Admiral Pennington, who commanded the King's ſhip, fired upon them to bring him to, yet the brave Sir Ferdinand Georges reſolutely broke through, and returned with his ſhip to England: The remaining ſhips were delivered to the French; but all the officers and ſailors, notwithſtanding great offers made, immediately deſerted. Not an individual amongſt a crew of that honeſt hearted though licentious claſs of men, one gunner excepted, was then found diſſolute enough to ſerve againſt their diſtreſſed brethren the French Hugonots. The miſcreant gunner was afterwards killed in charging a cannon before Rochelle, and his death, which was deemed a judgment, gave pleaſure and ſatisfaction to the whole Engliſh nation.*

All the officers in the troops now preparing for America, it is confidently ſaid, have an actual promiſe from a certain great perſon, of advancement on their return from thence, if they behave according to private orders. What thoſe private orders are may be gueſſed at.

We are informed from the beſt authority, that the following four regiments have actually received orders from the War Office, to hold themſelves in readineſs to embark for Boſton upon the ſhorteſt notice, viz. the 4th, 5th, 38th, and 43d, and that all the officers, notwithſtanding many of them had obtained the King's leave of abſence, have received orders to join their reſpective corps immediately, upon pain of being caſhiered.

It is ſaid that a very formidable fleet will ſoon make its appearance in the American Ocean, which will convince our enemies that we are not to be caught napping.

The report continues to gain credit, that the friends to the Boſtonians have made ſome overtures, which may probably prevent matters being carried to extremities; it is, however, generally agreed, that Gen. Gage will be ſent to America, to ſee all things ſettled upon a permanent and proper footing.

To the PRINTER *of the* LONDON CHRONICLE.

SIR,

SUCH is my regard for the Americans, that though a native of this Country, I do not know how I would wiſh our Rulers to act at this time. The great folly which the Americans are running into, is luxury. I hope we ſhall teach them to be wiſe, and attend to their real intereſt.

Though the preſent reſentment ſeems levelled at Boſton, yet as the *principle* is common to all, viz. the *parliamentary tax*, I fear the reſt of the Northern Colonies will ſo far take it as aimed at all, as in ſome degree to interrupt our commerce with them. This will in every ſhape be a loſs to us; for though it may leſſen the profit of their proviſion veſſels, bound to the Spaniſh and French Iſlands, yet the loſs of the ſale of the Britiſh commodities they carried is ours. This will likewiſe ſhew them, that their laſting and certain expectation of profit in commerce muſt ariſe from their own productions; which will naturally ſend them out of their maritime towns, to attend to the cultivation of their land; and thus they will become every day more independant of us: Whereas their profit on the ſale of our manufactures to the Spaniards and French, at preſent diverts many from that *true domeſtic policy*.

The French make cloth which pleaſes the inhabitants of Turkey and Italy better than our iniquitous fabric does. It may perhaps equally pleaſe the Americans; and when once commerce has taken a channel, who ſhall ſtem the tide! Our Cruiſers? Can they guard a coaſt of at leaſt 1500 miles, abounding in creeks and inlets? Wiſe policy! What is the loſs we may thereby ſuſtain? only of *a clear profit of about a million and a half ſterling from the Provinces of New-England, New-York and Pennſylvania*, with our loſs from the other Colonies. A trifle to ſo rich a Nation as we are!

I would, as a Politician, divide our American ſettlements into two claſſes. The firſt, and favourite one, the Weſt-India Iſlands import hither a million ſterling more than they export from us, the whole being almoſt articles of luxury and conſumption. Cotton is, I think, the only rough material they ſend us. True! but the Proprietors ſpend their fortunes here. If ſtrict inquiry was made, I fancy it would be found that large remittances are made from hence to Madeira and France for wines, and ſeveral articles of luxury. I cannot ſuppoſe, from what I have ſeen in theſe Iſlands, that leſs than half a million goes that way. What is pretty ſingular is, that *New-England exports from hence more than Jamaica does*, and that Jamaica exports from hence nearly as much as all the other Iſlands; ſo that *New-England and New-York export a greater quantity of Britiſh manufactures, than all the favourite Iſlands*.

New-England, New-York and Pennſylvania, ſend us, in articles of luxury, a few furs, but in caſh and bills, at an average of ſeveral years, about a million and a half ſterling, and about two hundred thouſand pounds in rough materials, to be worked up by our people. While the flags of truce were permitted during the laſt war, their remittances were much greater. *In the year* 1760, *the balance in our favour, from theſe three Colonies, was one million nine hundred thouſand and odd pounds.* Shall we then, on the whole, call our preſent conduct wiſe? What can we do? What would a parent do to reclaim a wayward child, on whoſe reformation the parent's ſubſiſtance greatly depends? Set them down as they were at the cloſe of the laſt war; and glory in amending an injudicious meaſure too long purſued.

The word *war* brings to my mind another tranſgreſſion of theſe wicked Boſtonians. They very ſimply imagining it would be for the advantage of Britain, conquered Cape-Breton in the war before the laſt: And we reſtored it, without indemnifying them, ſo far as I have heard, for their expence. Theſe very miſcreants continued a greater number of men conſtantly in arms, during the laſt war, than they were required to do; and moſt cruelly injured us, in a very eſſential manner, by ſending to the Havanna a ſupply of men, without whoſe aid that city had not been taken, nor our exhauſted troops carried off in ſafety. As a juſt puniſhment on the Gentleman who conducted that ſupply, to the ruin of his own fortune, he remained here for ſeveral years in a ſtarving condition; and, as if a general infatuation had at that time ſeized all ranks of people, even the then Houſe of Commons returned thanks to that people *for theſe exertions of Loyalty*. Your's, &c.

April 5, 1774. COMMON SENSE.

NEW-YORK, MAY 16.

A Schooner arrived here laſt Thurſday from Caſco Bay; as they came paſt Boſton (Tueſday the 10th) they heard great Firing, by which we have great Reaſon to imagine General Gage was arrived there.

Saturday Night Capt. Gilford arrived here from Green Iſland in Jamaica: He ſailed the 10th of April in Company with Capt. Gill, in the Ship Charming Molly, for London: On the 23d he ſaw a Ship aſhore on the South Part of Kee Largo, her Main and Mizenmaſt gone, her Foreſail and double reefed Foretop-ſail ſet; it blew ſo hard that Capt. Gilford could afford her no Relief; he imagines it to be Capt. White, from Jamaica for London.

PHILADELPHIA, MAY 18.

To the FREEMEN of AMERICA.

IT is impoſſible to review the Advantages we derive from our Connection with Great-Britain, without wiſhing it to be perpetual. We were formed by her Laws and Religion----we are cloathed with her Manufactures---and protected by her Fleets and Armies. Her Kings are the Umpires of our Diſputes, and the Center of our Union. In a Word, the Iſland of Britain is the Fortreſs in which we are ſheltered from the Machinations of all the Powers of Europe. No Wonder, therefore, we look forward with Horror to thoſe Convulſions that muſt attend (Ages hence) our Separation from that Country.

The Councils of a State, like the Faculties of the Mind, are liable to Prejudice and Decay.----The Conduct of the Britiſh Parliament towards America, for ſeveral Years paſt, carries ſtrong Marks of Inſanity and Folly. The Laws of Mechanics apply in Politics, as well as Philoſophy. A Grain of Wiſdom, properly managed, will out-weigh, in this Science, the whole Armies and Navies of Britain.

We have been in ſome Meaſure *paſſive* Spectators of the Manœuvres of our Mother Country. A Stamp-act---Revenue Acts---A Board of Commiſſioners---Judges of Admiralty, inveſted with new Powers---The Military ſet over the Civil Governors, and both rendered independant of the People---Reſtrictions on our Trade---Diſſolutions of our Aſſemblies---and diſregarded Petitions for Redreſs of theſe Grievances---have all been borne with a Temper and Moderation, which ſhew how much we value Peace and Order, and how ineſtimable we eſteem the Advantages of being connected with Great-Britain. We have only *aſſerted* our Right to Freedom. This has produced in ſome Places a few trifling Commotions, but theſe were conducted only by Mobs, who are always the firſt-born Offspring of Oppreſſion, and who are not unknown even in Britain, and particularly remembered there for having inſulted our King a few Years ago at his Palace Gates. Future Ages will hardly believe that we were deſcended from Britiſh Anceſtors, when they read of our having borne ſo long, and reſented ſo feebly, the Outrages committed by a Britiſh Parliament upon the deareſt Birthright of a Briton.

Moderation and Gratitude are ſometimes an Over-balance for Self-preſervation. The firſt Law of Nature cannot be contradicted by any ſocial or national Obligations. The Man, who refuſes to aſſert his Right to Liberty---Property and Life---is guilty of the worſt Kind of Rebellion. He commits High-Treaſon againſt GOD.

Liberty---Property and Life---are now but *Names* in America. Liberty is levelled by the the declarative Act of Parliament to tax us without our Conſent---Property is now annihilated by the late Act of Parliament, which deſtroys the Trade of Boſton. Our Countrymen are condemned without being heard---A whole Community ſuffer for the Conduct of a few Individuals---News-papers, and a private Letter from a Governor, are their only Accuſers---and Thouſands, accuſtomed to Affluence, are reduced to the loweſt Species of Poverty. "They cannot work---and to beg they are aſhamed." We dare not call even our Lives our own. The next Act of Parliament may ſummons our Aſſemblymen and Patriots, to expiate their Virtue at Tyburn.

New-York, Philadelphia and Charles-Town, cannot expect to eſcape the Fate of Boſton. Our Doom is delayed only with a View of dividing and weakening us. We have offered the ſame Indignity to the Britiſh Parliament, and have done nearly the ſame Injury to the Property of the Eaſt-India Company. When the Spirits of our Brethren in Boſton are ſubdued, our Rivers and Shores will probably be crowded with Men of War, and lined with Tide-waiters.

An Union of the Colonies, like an Electric Rod, will render harmleſs the Storms of Britiſh Vengeance and Tyranny. Remember, my dear Countrymen, we are contending for the Crown and Prerogative of our King, as well as for Liberty---Property and Life.----The Britiſh Parliament have violated the Conſtitution, in uſurping his *ſupreme* Juriſdiction over us. Our Brethren in Boſton may perhaps ſtand in Need of our Counſels. Every Stroke, aimed at them, is levelled againſt the Vitals of all America. Succeſs has hitherto crowned our Attempts to ſave our Country. Virtue---Unanimity and Perſeverance---are INVINCIBLE.

A PHILADELPHIAN.

Extract of a Letter from Bridport, in England, March 3, 1774.

"Trade is very bad at preſent, and but a very dull Proſpect; our Government are not content to make us *Slaves*, but ſeem determined to fetter the Americans alſo. I am a true Son of Liberty, and cannot help wiſhing well to the Cauſe.---The Poor in this Kingdom are in a ſtarving Condition. Wheat is extravagantly high, and little or no Employment; the Spirit of Emigration is great, and would be much greater, if the Poor could pay their Paſſages."

Extract of a Letter from Johnſon-Hall, May 5, 1774.

"John's Town goes on flouriſhingly, and from the great Numbers of People that daily flock here from all Parts, bids fair to be in a ſhort Time a conſiderable Place. We had almoſt all the Nations of the Wilderneſs with Sir William a few Days ago; they have delivered to him the two Senecas that murdered the Frenchman laſt Spring, and they are lodged in Goal, but their Fate is as yet undetermined."

By a Gentleman from Carliſle (which Place he left laſt Friday) we learn, that Advice was received there from Fort-Pitt, that upwards of 40 Indians were lately killed about 70 Miles down the Ohio, by ſome white People.

By Accounts from different Parts of Virginia we learn, that the Tobacco, Wheat, Corn, Potatoes, Fruit, and almoſt all Kinds of Vegetables, are greatly affected by the late Froſt.

The April Packet is arrived at New-York from Falmouth, but brings no later Advices than we had by Captain Coupar.

On the 12th of this Inſtant departed this Life, in the 28th Year of her Age, Miſs ABIGAIL HOWELL, Daughter of Mr. SAMUEL HOWELL, Hatter, and on the 14th her Remains were interred in Friends Burying-ground in this City, attended by a numerous and reſpectable Concourſe of her Fellow-citizens.-----The Suddenneſs of her Death, the Nature of her Diſorder, her blooming Age, as well as her peculiar Excellencies both of Body and Mind, made it the Occaſion of general Sympathy.----On Sunday ſhe was ſeized with a malignant ſore Throat, and on Thurſday ſhe was a lifeleſs Corpſe.---To the Thoughtleſs and Diſſipated let this be a ſolemn Leſſon of Inſtruction, that Life is fleeting as the paſſing Cloud, but Death and a Day of Retribution as certain as the returning Morn. Nor can any Virtue, any Accompliſhment, procraſtinate the deſtined and fatal Hour, or this beloved Object might yet have continued to gladden the Hearts of her dejected Parents with her wonted filial Piety and Tenderneſs.

Oh, "wert thou of the golden-winged Hoſt,
Who having clad thyſelf in human Weed,
To Earth from thy perfixed Seat did poſt,
And after ſhort Abode fly back with Speed,
As if to ſhow what Creatures Heaven doth breed;
Thereby to ſet the Hearts of Men on Fire,
To ſcorn the ſordid World, and unto Heaven aſpire!
Then you the Parents of ſo ſweet a Child,
Her falſe imagin'd Loſs ceaſe to lament,
And wiſely learn to curb your Sorrows wild;
Think what a Preſent you to God have ſent."

MILTON.

ABSTRACT of the Accounts of The Society for the Relief of poor and diſtreſſed Maſters of Ships, their Widows and Children, *adjuſted by the* Managers, *being a Summary of Receipts and Payments for the Year, ending the 25th of March*, 1774, viz. 213

DR.

BALANCE in the Hands of the Treaſurer, Peter Reeve, at ſettling the Accounts laſt Year, - -				£	19	7 11
Received from ſundry Members on their Admiſſion,					45	0 0
Ditto from Ditto, quarterly Payments and Fines,					107	18 6
Ditto Intereſt on Monies lent, - -					121	18 1
DONATIONS, viz.						
Received of Mr. George Meade,	£	3	0 0			
Mr. Edward Penington,		3	0 0			
Mr. Jonathan Mifflin,		3	0 0			
Mr. Thomas York,		6	0 0			
Mr. Thomas Penroſe,		6	2 6			
Capt. Robert Shewell,		1	0 0			
Capt. John Inglis, junior,		3	0 0			
Reſidents in Liſbon. Mr. Thomas Parr,		3	0 0			
Mr. John Bulkeley,		3	0 0			
Mr. William Tonkin,		3	0 0			
Meſſrs. Connel & Marohy,		1	10 0			
					35	12 6
The Charity Box of Samuel Mifflin, Eſq;					16	4 1
The Executors of Capt. Joſeph Stout, a Legacy,					10	0 0
				£	356	1 1

CR.

Paid ſundry Charities, amounting to - - -	£	90	15 0			
Clerk, and ſundry ſmall Expences,		12	0 6			
Monies lent on Intereſt, - -		140	0 0			
Balance in the Hands of Peter Reeve, Treaſurer, - - - -		113	5 7			
				£	356	1 1
Capital Stock on Intereſt, March 25, 1773, - -	£	2060	0 0			
Monies put out ſince, - - -		140	0 0			
Capital Stock on Intereſt, March 25, 1774,				£	2200	0 0

City of Philadelphia, May 13, 1774.

The ASSIZE of BREAD.

Beſt FINE FLOUR, at *Twenty-one Shillings and Six-pence*, per C.
MIDDLINGS, at *Eighteen and Six-pence to Nineteen Shillings*, per C.
RYE, at *Eleven Shillings and Six-pence*, per C.

White Bread	lb.	oz.	*Middl. Do.*	lb.	oz.	*Rye Do.*	lb.	oz.
1d. loaf, is	0	6¾	1d. loaf, is	0	7¼	1d. loaf, is	0	10¼
2d. ditto,	0	13¼	2d. ditto,	0	14½	2d. ditto	1	4½
4d. ditto,	1	10½	4d. ditto,	1	13½	4d. ditto	2	9
8d. ditto,	3	5	8d. ditto,	3	11	8d. ditto	5	2
12d. ditto,	4	15½	12d. ditto,	5	8½	12d. ditto	7	11

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, INWARD ENTRIES.

Ship Catherine, R. Torrens, and Schooner Peggy, J. Keogh, from Hiſpaniola. Sloop Dove, J. Beach, St. Euſtatia. Brig Friendſhip, F. Illingworth, Dominica. Brig Dove, W. Allen, Brig Ann, J. Eve, Barbados. Brig Mary, J. Taylor, Grenades. Brig Molly, J. Mullett, St. Kitts. Ship King of Portugal, R. Bulkeley, and Ship Woodmaſs, T. Callender, Cadiz. Schooner Nelly, N. Valence, and Brig Sophia, R. Walker, Antigua. Brig Betſey, S. Savadge, Madeira. Brig Elizabeth, C. Stewart, Liſbon. Brig Sea Nymph, W. Moore, S. Carolina. Sloop Betſey, R. Harris, Virginia. Schooner Ambroſe, J. Wooton, Plymouth, Sloop Peace and Plenty, R. Mumford, R. Iſland. Snow Sam, J. Burrows, Liverpool.

OUTWARDS. *Brig Georgia Packet, G. Bunner, Georgia. Ship Saunders, R. Chilcot, Corunna. Ship Neſbitt, J. Hamilton, Cadiz. Ship Ranger, S. Wiſon, Quebec. Brig Sea Nymph, W. Moore, S. Carolina. Brig Dove, W. Allen, Barbados.*

CLEARED. *Ship Sally, S. Covell, Snow Harmony, J. Clifton, and Ship George, S. Martin, to Liſbon. Sloop Betſey, V. Wightman, R. Iſland. Sloop Bentham, R. Alberſon, N. Carolina. Schooner Antigua Packet, S. Dunſcome, Antigua. Ship Nancy and Polly, W. Sutton, Cadiz. Brig Sally, J. Brown, Jamaica. Schooner Catherine, J. Huſton, Halifax. Sloop Peggy and Betſey, D. Ferguſon, N. York. Sloop Sally, L. Topping, Boſton. Sloop Hetty, A. Dyar, Georgia. Ship Mary and Elizabeth, N. Falconer, London.*

LAND-OFFICE, *May* 12, 1774.

AS the Secretary and Surveyor-General muſt both be out of Town the laſt Monday of this Month, the HEARINGS for that Day will be put off till the laſt Monday in June.

JUST IMPORTED, and to be SOLD, by
STEPHEN CARMICK,
At his Store, in Water-ſtreet, the 4th Door above Market ſtreet,
A LARGE Aſſortment of EUROPEAN and EAST-INDIA GOODS, which he will ſell on the loweſt Terms for Caſh, or the uſual Credit. *Theſe.*

Juſt imported in the ſhip Ann, George Forten, maſter, from BRISTOL, and to be ſold, on reaſonable terms, by
WILLIAM FISHER, and SON,
At their STORE, in Arch-ſtreet,
TEN, 12, and 20d. NAILS, ſheathing ditto; bar and ſheet lead; kegs of white lead, ground in oil; iron pots and kettles, anvils; boxes and crates of Taylor's glaſs, quart, half gallon and gallon bottles; ſeine and ſail twine; beſt ſail cloth; cordage; boxes of pipes; a ſmall quantity of burning coal; with a variety of other MERCHANDIZE.

AS the partnerſhip between ANDREW CALDWELL and JOSEPH WILSON has been expired ſome time paſt, and as repeated ſolicitations to thoſe who are indebted to them by bond, note or book debt, have been ineffectual, Andrew Caldwell will be under the diſagreeable neceſſity of putting them into a lawyer's hands, without diſtinction, if not diſcharged immediately, without further notice.

Juſt imported by ſaid *Andrew Caldwell*, and will be ſold on the very loweſt terms, ſail canvas, No. 1 to 7; yard ⅞ cotton check, yard wide ditto, yard wide linen check, ⅞ cotton ditto, ¾ linen checks and ſtripes, 10 and 11 nail ditto, cotton hollands, No. 1 to 2, 6-qr. bed bunts, window glaſs 11 by 9, 10 by 8, and 9 by 7; alſo a few barrels of choice Iriſh beef.

Philadelphia, May 14, 1774.

THOMAS BATT

HAS removed to the large Bank Houſe and Store, belonging to Peter Turner, between *Cheſtnut* and *Walnut* Streets, where he has for Sale a moſt valuable Collection of Old WINES, of all Kinds; Rum, Spirits, and Porter, in any Quantities. The repeated Orders he has been favoured with from the Country afford him the higheſt Satisfaction, as thoſe he has ſerved are approved Judges; and the Public may be aſſured, that his Liquor ſhall ever be *pure* and *unmixed*. 2M.

To be LETT, and may be entered upon immediately,
THAT well known Tavern, called THE OLD INN, in Frankford, now in Poſſeſſion of the Widow M'VEAGH. For Particulars, enquire of ISAIAH WORRALL, near the Premiſes.

COVERS MARES this Seaſon, for Thirty-five Shillings each Mare, at JOSEPH RUDOLPH'S, at the Province-Iſland Ferry, 4 Miles from Philadelphia, the beautiful elegant Horse
CREOLE,
a full Blood, imported from Old England, 15 Hands high, a fine Black, with a Star and one hind Foot white, boney and well made, goes remarkably gay, true and light under the Saddle, and looks as fair for getting as good Colts, for either Turf or Saddle, as any Horſe in this Country. Good Paſturage for Mares, at Five Shillings a Week, on the Spot. †

NEW BOOKS,

Lately publiſhed and ſold by ROBERT BELL, *Bookſeller, in Third-ſtreet, Philadelphia,*

MEMOIRS of the Life, Character and Writings of the late Rev. Philip Doddridge, of Northampton.---*Price* 6*s.* Providence, an Allegorical Poem, in 3 Books----On the Works of Nature----On Revealed Religion----On Human Life----By John Ogilvie, A. M.---*Price* 6*s.* The Shipwreck, with Vaud's Voyages and Adventures.---*Price* 6*s.* Alſo, The Clandeſtine Marriage, a new Play, by Coleman and Garrick.

N. B. On Thurſday, the 19th of May, 1774, an Auction of Books will commence, at ſaid Bell's Auction Room, in Third-ſtreet, where printed Catalogues may be had, *Gratis*, on Thurſday Morning. 1 *W.*

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Monday, the 30th day of May inſtant, at 7 o' clock in the evening, at the London Coffee-houſe, a certain meſſuage or tenement, and tract or piece of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Paſſyunk, on which Mrs. Elwes now reſides, containing about 40 acres and 96 perches; bounded by lands late of Andrew Rambo, deceaſed, and others:---A certain tract or piece of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Paſſyunk aforeſaid, adjoining Penroſe's land and the New Ferry road, containing about 8 acres:---A certain tract or piece of woodland, ſituate in the townſhip of Paſſyunk aforeſaid, bounded by Paſſyunk road, and lands of Adam Eckart, and others:---A certain tract of improved meadow ground, ſituate in the townſhip of Paſſyunk aforeſaid; bounded by land late of Andrew Rambo, deceaſed, and others, containing about 4 acres:---And a certain tract of cripple marſh and flats, ſituate as aforeſaid, adjoining to and between lands late of the ſaid Rambo and the river Schuylkill, containing about 26 acres:---Late the eſtate of Henry Elwes; ſeized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Tueſday, the 31ſt day of May inſtant, at 6 o' clock in the evening, at the houſe of Edward Barrett, in Southwark, a certain two ſtory frame meſſuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Plumb-ſtreet, in the Diſtrict of Southwark aforeſaid, containing in front, on Plumb-ſtreet aforeſaid, 36 feet 10 inches, and in depth 90 feet; bounded by ground of William Morris, and others; ſubject to a groundrent of Five Pounds, currency, per annum; late the eſtate of Robert Conn; ſeized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, May 12, 1774.

To be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE, on Thurſday, the ſecond day of June next, at five o' clock in the evening, at the houſe of the Widow Gilbert, near Vine-ſtreet wharff, in the Northern Liberties of the city of Philadelphia,

A TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE and LOT of GROUND, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Delaware, Front-ſtreet, near Vine-ſtreet, in the city of Philadelphia, now in the tenure of William Marſhall. The houſe is 13 feet front, and 23 feet 6 inches in depth, and the kitchen is 18 feet 6 inches in length, and 9 feet 6 inches in width, with a piazza of 8 feet, between the Houſe and Kitchen. The lot is 13 feet in breadth, and 150 feet in length; bounded on the eaſt by Front-ſtreet aforeſaid, on the ſouth by William Wayne's houſe and lot, on the weſt by another lot, now of the ſaid William Wayne, and on the north by William Carter's houſe and lot; ſubject to the yearly rent charge of £ 1:15:5, being a proportionable part of £ 6 per annum, money of Pennſylvania. Attendance will be given, and the terms made known at the time of ſale, by THOMAS TILL. ¶

Germantown, May 9, 1774.

NOTICE is hereby given to all perſons, who have any demands againſt the eſtate of *George Reiff*, or his Widow *Catherine Reiff*, late of *Germantown*, in the county of *Philadelphia*, deceaſed, to bring in an account thereof to the ſubſcribers, at ſaid *Germantown*, in order that they may be adjuſted; and all perſons who are any ways indebted to ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to diſcharge the ſame. And whereas ſeveral legatees, mentioned in the laſt wills of ſaid *George* and *Catherine Reiff*, are unknown to the ſubſcribers, and ſuppoſed to live at a conſiderable diſtance, we thought proper to inſert their ſeveral names, to wit, *Peter Rubenack*, ſuppoſed to live in *Dunmore* county, in *Virginia*; *Mary Strickler*; *Mary Burghart*; or, if deceaſed, their children; *Magdalene Houſer*; *Mary Wilhelm*, if living, who are hereby notified to call on the ſubſcribers for their ſeveral legacies. ¶ JOHN BOWMAN, and JOHN KNORR, acting Executors.

TRENTON, *May* 7, 1774.

CHOICE pickled STURGEON, at 10*s.* the two gallon keg, and 12*s.* the three gallon keg, cured after the Baltic manner, by JONATHAN RICHMOND, at Trenton Falls, who by his long experience and practice in the trade for 12 years, and not truſting to hired hands and Negroes, who often ſpoil the ſame and do not put up the proper parts of the fiſh, as many others neglect, is enabled to vouch that his curing will ſtand the warmeſt climate. All maſters of veſſels or others, leſt they ſhould be impoſed on by perſons ſelling their fiſh in Richmond's name, are requeſted to take notice, that all his kegs are branded on the head with his name. To be ſold at Meſſieurs COX and FURMAN's ſtore, in Water-ſtreet, and at WILLIAM HARPER's ſtore, at the Crooked-Billet wharff, and no where elſe, in Philadelphia.

N. B. Pleaſe to follow theſe directions, draw off the liquor at the bung, into a clean pan, then take out the head that is branded, harden on the hoops and pour to it again its own pickle, and if at any time there is a ſupply wanting to cover the fiſh, add ſome good neat vinegar. ¶

To be SOLD, by the SUBSCRIBER,

A PLANTATION, and tract of 114 acres of LAND, in the townſhip of Lower Merion, about 7 miles from Philadelphia, adjoining the river Schuylkill; whereon is a valuable well accuſtomed griſt and ſaw-mill, under one roof, the building partly ſtone and partly frame, of 58 feet by 32 feet; the griſt-mill hath two pair of ſtones, the one French burr, the other country make, with 3 boulting cheſts and reels, hoiſting gears, for wheat and meal, in the moſt commodious manner for making flour, and its ſituation well adapted for carrying on the mercantile branch of milling, as well as a great run of country work, having a public road from the Ridge (or Plymouth) road, ¼ of a mile to a ſtore for taking in wheat, oppoſite the mill, and being but 2 miles eaſtward from Lancaſter road, a canal is cut from the mill to the river, by which boats and canoes may unload at the mill on freſhes; alſo contiguous to the mill is a good and convenient ſtone dwelling-houſe, with 4 rooms below and the ſame number in the ſecond ſtory, hath 6 fire-places, and a cellar under the whole (the kitchen excepted) a good frame barn, ſuitable ſtabling, a ſtone ſpring-houſe, a thriving young orchard, having a variety of the beſt cyder and table fruits, about ten acres of good watered meadow; there is alſo, on the weſtward end of the ſaid tract, a good two ſtory ſtone dwelling-houſe, a frame barn, an excellent ſpring of water and building over it, ſuitable for a dairy, a good old orchard, and a young thriving one, of the beſt collection of various ſorts of fruit, about four acres of good watered meadow, and good conveniencies to make as much more; the whole of the tract being nearly half clear land, the remainder well wooded. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, by applying to the owner, living on the ſaid premiſes, will be ſhewn the ſame, know the terms of payment, and ſhall have an indiſputable title made, by

18 *W.* ANTHONY LEVERING.

WHEREAS the Goods and Chattels of JAMES M'GEE, late of the Townſhip of Upper-Makefield, in the County of Bucks, are attached, at the Suit of JOSHUA LINTON, for Debt, not exceeding Five Pounds. Theſe are therefore to give Notice to all the Creditors of the ſaid JAMES M'GEE, that they may appear on the 18th Day of June next, at the Houſe of John Wilkinſon, Eſq; in Wright's-Town, in the County aforeſaid, then and there to diſcover and make Proof of their Demands, as the Law directs in ſuch Caſes. ¶

RUN away from the Subſcriber, living near the Borough of Wilmington, *on* Tueſday, *the* 10*th of May Inſtant, an* Iriſh *Servant Girl, named* ANN LESTER, *about* 30 *Years of Age, of a middle Size, brown Complexion, dark coloured Hair, has her Ears bored, and had Lead in them when ſhe left home: Had on when ſhe went away (but may change her Clothes) a long black and white Calicoe Gown, two ſtriped Linſey Petticoats, one of them new, Shoes and Stockings, a Straw Hat, with a browniſh Ribbon round the Crown. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid Servant, ſo as her Maſter may get her again, ſhall have* One Dollar *Reward, if taken in* Wilmington, Two Dollars, *if within* 10 *Miles of home*, Three Dollars, *if* 20, *and* Four Dollars, if 30 *Miles from home, and reaſonable Charges, paid by* JONAS PETERSON.

N. B. All Maſters of Veſſels are forbid to carry her off, or harbour her, at their Peril. ¶

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

RUN away, September 6, 1773, from the ſubſcriber, living in Carliſle, Cumberland county, a ſervant man, named PETER FLOYD, about 22 years of age, fair complexion, ſtrait hair, about 5 feet 8 inches high, ſtoop ſhouldered, round faced, brown eyes, uſed to chew tobacco, and drive a waggon; by information he followed waggoning late laſt fall, and the beginning of laſt winter, at Appoquinimy landing, New-Caſtle county. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant man, and ſecures him in any of his Majeſty's goals, ſhall have Three Pounds, and if brought to his maſter, Five Pounds reward, paid by

May 7, 1774. ‖ JAMES DAVIS.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcribers, living in Mount-joy townſhip, Lancaſter county, on the ſeventh inſtant, two ſervant lads, one named JOHN M'DONNEL, *born in Ireland, about* 5 *feet* 6 *inches high, fair complexion; had on, when he went away, an old hat, a pea jacket, old leather breeches, old blue ſtockings, and old ſhoes. The other named* JOHN SIMS, *born in this country, about* 5 *feet high, fair hair, ſlender made, wants ſome of his fore teeth; had on when he went away, a new wool hat, old white cloth coat, ſpotted flannel jacket, old trowſers, half-worn ſhoes, and buckles. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervants, and ſecures them, ſo that their maſters may get them again, ſhall have the above reward, or* Four Dollars *for either, and reaſonable charges, paid by*

JAMES *and* ROBERT MOOREHEAD.

All maſters of veſſels, and others, are forbid to carry them off, at their peril. *May* 9, 1774 ¶

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Kennet townſhip, Cheſter county, an Iriſh ſervant man, named John Winſley, *about* 5 *feet* 6 *or* 7 *inches high, well ſet, about* 33 *or* 34 *years of age, has been in the country about* 14 *years, wears his hair, of a dark brown colour, cocks one eye a little, the upper part of his noſe is remarkably crooked, his eyes much bruiſed with fighting; had on, when he went away, an old hat, lappelled ſailor jacket, a ſtraight breaſted waiſtcoat, both of a dirty drab colour, an old check ſhirt, half-worn, brown pluſh breeches, old worſted hoſe, light coloured, and old ſhoes, tied with ſtrings; he talks good Engliſh, and can tell of ſeveral parts of the country. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo that his maſter gets him again, ſhall have THREE DOLLARS reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by*

¶ ROBERT LAMBORN.

Eaſton, in Northampton County, May 9, 1774.

WAS committed, laſt week, to the goal of this county, on ſuſpicion of being a runaway ſervant, a certain man, who calls himſelf *George Smith*, is about 22 years of age, black hair and beard, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, has on an old felt hat, brown cloth jacket, with cuffs and wooden buttons, with braſs eyes, an old ſpotted ſwanſkin jacket, old plain black everlaſting breeches, blue ribbed ſtockings, and old ſhoes; he has a paſs with him, dated Salem county, Weſt New-Jerſey, 14th of May, 1773, and ſigned John Holmes; alſo ſigned Iſaac Davis, Cheſter, Nov. 22, 1773, and alſo ſigned James Bickham, Lancaſter, Dec. 16, 1773. His maſter, if any he has, is deſired to come, in five weeks from the date hereof, pay charges, and take him away, otherwiſe he will be diſcharged, upon his paying his fees. PETER EALER, Goaler. ¶

THREE DOLLARS Reward.

WHEREAS the Overſeers of the Poor of Blockley, in the county of Philadelphia, hath, by order of the Court of Quarter Seſſions, held on the 9th of March, bound a certain OWEN OGUBIN to me the ſubſcriber, and the ſaid OWEN hath, by ſome evil minded perſon or perſons, been ſecreted; and the ſubſcriber is informed his uſual reſidence hath been with a certain Hance, alias John Butcher, who will give no account of him, only that he delivered him to one Evan Davis, who he ſaid was his maſter. Whoever will deliver me the boy, and inform me where he was concealed, ſhall have the above reward. JAMES WORSTALL.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels, and others, are hereby deſired not to harbour or conceal the ſaid apprentice, as they will anſwer the ſame at their peril. *May* 10, 1774. ¶

CAME to the plantation of ABRAHAM LEVERING, in Roxborough townſhip, near Nathan Levering's tavern, on the 4th inſtant, a middling large red COW, with a white face, and ſome more white ſpots. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away. ¶

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Charleſtown townſhip, Cheſter county, on the 14th of April laſt, a large white COW, with a crop out of the off ear, and a ſlit in the near ear, about 12 or 13 years old, with holes through her horns. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay the charges, and take her away. JOHN VARLY. ¶

CAME to the plantation of JAMES SHEPARD, in Plymouth townſhip, ſome time in Auguſt 1773, a red and white BULL. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and fetch him away. ¶

Peſſyunk Townſhip, Philadelphia County, May 14, 1774.

CAME to John Rouſe's plantation, on the 28th of April, a darkiſh brown HORSE, near 14 hands high, about 9 years old, ſhod all round, a natural trotter, has a ſtar in his forehead, both hind feet white, and has ſome ſaddle marks. Whoever has loſt the ſame, by applying to the ſubſcriber, proving property, and paying charges, may have him again. ¶ WILLIAM DAVEY.

CAME to the plantation of Jacob Dubre, deceaſed, on the Ridge road, two miles from Philadelphia, where the ſubſcriber lives, ſome time ago, a red ſpotted COW. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away. *May* 14, 1774. GEORGE SHRANCK. ¶

TO be LETT, near 700 Rods of Banking in the Jerſeys, a little above Cheſter, between the Lands of Thomas Thomſon and Lynford Lardner, whereby a Number of Ditchers are wanted. Any Perſon or Perſons that incline to undertake the ſaid Work, may apply to the Subſcribers, near the Premiſes.

May 10, 1774. JAMES HINCHMAN, JAMES STEELMAN, THOMAS CLARK. ¶

Big Spring, Cumberland County, May 14, 1774.

WHEREAS ANDREW GIBSON, of Northumberland county, ſold to the ſubſcriber, a tract of land, lying in Cumberland county (in Newtown townſhip) in the province of Pennſylvania, and hath not made a good right to ſaid land, and hath obtained one bond, dated the 28th of March, 1771, payable the firſt day of November, 1772, for 200l. near 100l. of which is paid, as appears on the back of ſaid bond; one other bond, dated as above, payable the firſt of November, 1773, for 90l. Now this may ſerve to forewarn any perſon or perſons, taking an aſſignment on ſaid bonds, as I am determined not to pay them, until he makes a lawful title to me for the ſame. ¶ JOSEPH JACOBS.

GOUCHER and WYLIE, CUTLERS, at the Sign of the SCYTHE and SICKLE, in Fourth-ſtreet, the fourth Door from Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia,

HAVE prepared a large Quantity of Graſs and Cradling SCYTHES and SICKLES, for the enſuing Harveſt, which will be made in the beſt Manner, and warranted good if required, and ſold at reaſonable Rates.

They alſo make Iron Work for Houſes, Griſt-Mills, Paper-Mills, Saw-Mills, and the Weſt-Indies; Scale Beams and Steelyards. Silver and Copperſmiths Tools made and repaired, Edge Tools of all Kinds, and Smiths Bellows. They likewiſe cut Steel Stamps and Branding-Irons, and make all Sorts of White and Blackſmiths Work. ‖ 9 *W.*

Briſtol Borough, April 13, 1774.

THE Burgeſſes and Common Council of the ſaid Borough have thought fit to order, that, for the future, the following Rates ſhall be paid for the Stalls and Stands hereafter to be erected in the Fairs held in the ſaid Borough, viz. for every Stall 7*ſ* 6, and for every Stand (except ſuch as are taken for Earthen Ware and Wooden Ware, which are to be lett as uſual) 3*ſ* 9. All Perſons, who may attend the ſaid Fairs, to diſpoſe of their Goods for the future, are hereby deſired to take Notice of the ſame. *Signed by Order of the Council,*

JOSEPH HALL, *T. Clerk.*

FOR BRISTOL,

The SHIP CONCORD, JOSEPH VOLANS, MASTER,

A GOOD Ship, well fitted for the Seas, and expected to ſail early in next Month. For Freight or Paſſage, apply to JAMES and DRINKER, or to the Commander, at their Wharff.

Philadelphia, April 25, 1774.

N. B. Arrived in ſaid Ship, a Number of likely healthy SERVANTS, young Men and Boys, their Times of Service to be diſpoſed of, by applying as above.

FOR BRISTOL,

The SHIP SALLY,

A NEW Veſſel, well fitted for the Trade, will be provided with neat and convenient Accommodations for Paſſengers, and is intended to be diſpatched with the firſt Ship. For Freight or Paſſage, apply to THOMAS CLIFFORD and SONS.

Juſt arrived in the Ship Betſey, Captain Hood, from Briſtol, a Number of indented SERVANTS, Men, Women and Boys, whoſe Times of Service are to be diſpoſed of by THOMAS CLIFFORD and SONS, who have imported in ſaid Ship, a great Variety of MERCHANDIZE.

FISHING-TACKLE.

Made and ſold by the Subſcriber, at his Dwelling-houſe, up the Alley, near the Sign of the George *Inn, in* Arch-ſtreet, Philadelphia, *a neat Aſſortment of* FISHING-TACKLE, *viz.*

RODS of ſeveral Sorts; Pocket-reels in Caſes, containing ſix, eight, ten and twelve Lines fitted, in each Caſe; Hooks of all Sizes, from the Minew to the largeſt Cod; Silk, Horſe-hair and Thread Lines, of various Sizes and Lengths; Deep-ſeas, with or without Leads and Lines; Braſs Wheels, Swivels, artificial Minews and Flies; Floats, with or without Corks, of ſundry Sizes; beſt Graſs or Indian Weed; Gut; Landing, Caſting and Minew Nets; Baſkets, Trimmers, *&c. &c.* as neatly fitted as at any Fiſhing-Tackle Shop in *London*.

JOSEPH STILES.

N. B. Good Allowance will be made to thoſe who buy a Quantity to ſell again.

ROBERT BASS

IS now opening a large, freſh, and valuable Aſſortment of capital Drugs, Patent Medicines, fine Colours, beſt Florence Oil, and a great Variety of other Articles, imported this Day, in the Mary and Elizabeth, Captain Falconer, from London; and will be ſold in any Quantity, at the uſual reaſonable Rates.

N. B. A large Quantity of new Aniſeed, &c. &c. ¶

A NEAT Aſſortment of Superfine BROADCLOTHS and Trimmings; beſt Death Head, Baſket, ſpangled and embroidered Buttons; beſt black, white and buff Silk Breeches Patterns; black, buff, white and drab coloured worſted Ditto; white Silk Serge; two Pieces of the beſt white Sattins; Jeans, Jeanets; Fuſtians; corded Demities; and very fine white Drilling.---The whole making an elegant Aſſortment for Gentlemens Summer Cloathing.------The above Articles are well laid in, and will be ſold, at a moderate Profit, in any Quantity to ſuit the Purchaſer, by

PETER STRETCH,

At the North Side of Walnut-ſtreet, a few Doors below Second-ſtreet, and directly oppoſite the Prothonotary's Office.

Baltimore, April 30, 1774.

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

ABSCONDED from his BAIL, *on Tueſday, the* 26*th inſtant, a certain* Barney Cunningham, *an Iriſhman, who has followed draying in this town for ſome time, and formerly lived with one Mr. Mathers, Inn-keeper, in Cheſter, Pennſylvania; he is about* 5 *feet* 9 *or* 10 *inches high, pretty red faced, ſandy hair and beard, one leg larger than the other, which has been ſore all the the winter, and probably is now ſo; had on, and took with him, a blue coat, patched on the elbows and under the arms, with ſilver waſhed buttons, an Engliſh caſtor hat, a white HORSE, about* 13 *or* 14 *hands high, which has the poll-evil on his head, a ſilver WATCH, which opens with a pin, four white ſhirts, two of them are marked B. C. It is imagined he is well acquainted both in Pennſylvania and the Jerſeys; it is probable he may change his clothes, and offer the horſe for ſale. Whoever takes up ſaid* Cunningham, *and ſecures him in any goal, ſo that Notice may be given to* JOB GREENE, *in Baltimore-town, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, and if brought home, reaſonable charges will be allowed.* ¶

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the *Market*.

JUST PUBLISHED,

A JOURNAL of TWO VISITS made to some Nations of *INDIANS* on the West Side of the River *OHIO*, in the Years 1772 and 1773, by the Rev. DAVID JONES, Minister of the Gospel at Freehold, in New-Jersey.

It is presumed that this Performance will not be altogether unacceptable to the *Public*, especially such as wish to be farther acquainted with our *western World* and the State of *Indian Affairs*, nothing having appeared lately exhibiting such particular Accounts concerning them. A Description is given (according to the *Author's* Knowledge and best Information) of our western Country on the River *Ohio* for near *Four Hundred Miles* below FORT PITT: also of a large Tract of the *Indian* Country west of *Ohio*, on the Rivers *Sciota*, *Hock-hockin* and *Muskingam*, which is thought to equal, if not exceed, any Land in NORTH-AMERICA: Together with a full Account of the *Genius*, *Government*, *Customs*, *Diversions* and *Religion* of the INDIANS, especially the *Shavanese*. Likewise, a particular Narrative of the *Death*, and some of the *last Words* of the Rev. JOHN DAVIS, A. M. who departed this Life, at *Ohio*, December 13, 1772. This Performance is printed on good Paper, and a neat Type, containing 90 Pages in Octavo. And as the Edition is but small, the Price will be 2*s*6, Pennsylvania Currency. Allowance to be made to such as take a Quantity. To be sold at Philadelphia, by the Rev. *William Rogers*, and Mr. *Samuel Davis*, Hatter, at the Corner of Christ-Church-Alley, in Third-Street; at Newark, in New-Castle County, by *Hugh Glasford*; at Baltimore, in Maryland, by *Benjamin Griffith*, Merchant, at Burlington, by *Isaac Collins*, Printer; at Bordentown, by *Joseph Borden*, Esq; and at New-York, by *John Anderson*, Printer, on Beekman's Slip. ¶

Just imported, in the Mary and Elizabeth, Captain Falconer, from London, and to be sold by

STEPHEN COLLINS,

At his Store, in Second-street, opposite the Church,

A NEAT and large Assortment of EUROPEAN and EAST-INDIA GOODS, which he will sell on low Terms, for Cash, or short Credit. 6 *W.*

Just imported, in the Ship Richard Penn, Captain All, and the Ship Mary and Elizabeth, Captain Falconer, from London, and to be sold by

JOSEPH SIMS,

At his Store, in Water-street, below the Drawbridge,

A LARGE Assortment of EUROPEAN and EAST-INDIA GOODS, suitable to the Season. †

SILVER WATCHES, a Variety of Materials, suitable to the Business of Clock and Watch-making; Gold Scales and Weights, &c. just imported and to be sold by

JOHN WOOD,

Clock and Watch-maker, at his Shop in Front-street, at the Corner of Chestnut-street, where is done all Kinds of Clock and Watch Work, with Care and Dispatch. ¶

WILLIAM MILLER

HATH just imported, in the Ship Mary and Elizabeth, Capt. Falconer, and the Richard Penn, Capt. All, from London, and is now opening, at his Store, in Front-street, the Corner of Gray's Alley, between Chestnut and Walnut-streets,

A NEAT AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

MERCHANDIZE,

Suitable to the Season; which he will sell on the most reasonable Terms for Cash, or the usual Credit.

N. B. He daily expects a further Supply by the first Vessels from Liverpool and Glasgow. ¶

Just imported, in the Mary and Elizabeth, Captain Falconer, from London, and to be sold, wholesale and retail, at the most reasonable rates, by

MOSES BARTRAM,

CHYMIST and DRUGGIST, on the west side of Second-street, near Thomas Say's, Philadelphia,

A LARGE and general assortment of DRUGS and MEDICINES, of the first quality, shop furniture, cases of pocket instruments, boxes of small scales and weights, glass mortars and pestles, glass funnels in sizes, gold-beaters leaf, gold and silver leaf, Dutch lancets, of the best and common kinds, with and without cases, crooked needles, with and without cases, &c. Also patent medicines, warranted genuine, among which are Lockyer's, Hooper's and Anderson's pills, Daffy's elixir, Jesuits and Bateman's drops, Turlington's, Say's and American balsam, Greenough's tincture for the teeth and gums, Fraunces's female elixir, British oil, &c. painters colours, of most kinds, &c. &c. where orders from physicians and store-keepers, in town or country, will be thankfully received and strictly complied with, and where the best price will be given for good well salted damask roses, or red rose buds.---- Fresh lavender flowers and roses distilled to the halves or otherwise. ‖

THE TOWN OF NORTHUMBERLAND

IS now accommodated with One Thousand Acres of Land adjoining; Part of which lieth between the said Town and the East and West Branch of the River *Susquehanna*, and is laid out in convenient Building Lots, so as to extend the Town with all its Streets to both the Branches of the River; the remaining Part is divided into Lots containing from Five to Twenty Acres, each very convenient for Grass and Tillage, also for the Supply of Timber for Buildings in the Town, and other Purposes; and as great Part of these Out Lots are rich Bottoms on the River, nothing further need be said to enhance their Value.

An accurate Plan of the Whole may be seen at the House of *Robert Martin*, in the Town of *Northumberland* aforesaid, where the Subscriber will attend, if Health permits, all the present Month (called *May*) in order to treat on the Spot with all Persons desirous of improving in, or becoming Inhabitants of the said Town. REUBEN HAINES.

Fifth-Month, 1774. ‖ 6 *W.*

*** *That very extensive Country on the River* Susquehanna, *and its Branches, being now rapidly settling, the Necessity for a Town being laid out in some convenient Place is evident, where a Farmer may meet with a ready Market for his Produce, and the Inhabitants in general be easily supplied with all Kinds of Merchandize, &c. And every Person acquainted with the Geography of the Country must allow, that the Situation of the Town of* Northumberland *is the best of all adapted to answer those Purposes, being at the Conflux of the North East and West Branches of that great River, the West Branch of which is navigable at all Times of the Year, if unobstructed by Ice, more than* 100 *Miles up, and runs through Lands the most fertile in the Province; and the Main or North East Branch, from its Source to the Town, above* 300 *Miles, the greatest Part of it is navigable for Boats from* 10 *to* 15 *Tons Burden,* 9 *Months in the Year, not fewer than ten carrying from five to ten Tons each are already constantly plying between* Northumberland *and* Middletown, *on* Swatara, *it being a safe Navigation.*

This Town, situated near the Center of the Province of Pennsylvania, *and accommodated with so convenient and extensive Water Carriage, bids fair to be one of the most considerable Inland Towns on the Continent, and certainly affords a Prospect of great Benefit to early Purchasers from the increasing Value of Property only, besides many other Advantages arising from the first Opportunity of Choice, &c.*

Philadelphia, May 2, 1774.

ALL PERSONS, who remain indebted to WILLIAM KIDD, late of this City, Shop-keeper, deceased, either by Bond, Note or Book Account, are requested to discharge the same; and those who have Demands against the Estate, are desired to prove their Accounts, and call for Payment, on

¶ JOSHUA HOWELL, *Executor.*

NEAVE, HARMAN and LEWIS,

HAVE imported, in the Mary and Elizabeth, Captain Falconer, from London, a genteel Parcel of superfine BROADCLOTHS; they have also a large and general Assortment of European and East-India GOODS.

To be SOLD by the SUBSCRIBER,

THE HOUSE he now lives in, at the corner of Strawberry-alley, Philadelphia; it is noted for one of the best standings in the city for any kind of public business, and is a very convenient house, three stories high, with two rooms on a floor, two good garrets, and a good vault, large enough to contain seven or eight cords of wood, a good kitchen and cellar, with a large front shop. For terms of sale, apply to

¶ ROBERT TAGGART.

ALL Persons who are in Arrears to the late GENERAL LOAN-OFFICE, for the Province of Pennsylvania, for Money lent them in the Years 1759 or 1760, are required speedily to pay the same to SAMUEL PRESTON MOORE, in Third-street, between Market-street and Arch-street, in Philadelphia. ¶

Surveyor-General's Office, April 25, 1774.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Persons, who have any Warrants or Orders of Survey on Application to execute, in the County of Northampton, that George Palmer, the Deputy Surveyor for that County, now resides at Easton, where he may be spoke with at Court Times, and at other Times may be heard of by applying to John Rinker, living in said Town.

And as the several Deputy Surveyors propose giving due Attendance in their respective Districts throughout the Province the present Summer, all Persons, who have entered Applications for Land, and have not got them surveyed, are hereby desired to attend the Deputy Surveyor, in whose District the Land may be, shew the same, pay the Charges for surveying, in order that the same may be returned into the Surveyor-General's and Secretaries Offices, in order for patenting, agreeable to an Advertisement lately published by the Secretary of the Land Office, by Order of his Honour the Governor.

¶ JOHN LUKENS, Surveyor-General.

BROKE out of Mr. BUNNER's stable, in Race-street, Philadelphia, on Sunday, the 24th of April, a bay Horse, about 16 hands high, goose rumped, with a small switch tail, branded on the near shoulder with the figure 2, and is low in flesh; he has a blaze on his forehead and a snip on his nose, his hind feet are white and a little swelled, and his heels are cracked with the scratches; he has a white lock of hair in his mane near the withers, and a small white spot almost on the top of the near buttock; he is about ten years old, and travels well at a pace. As he was raised on Long-Island, he is supposed to have strayed towards New-York. Whoever secures said horse and brings him to said Bunner's tavern, or to Dr. Francis Alison, in Race-street, near the new Church, shall receive TWENTY SHILLINGS reward, and reasonable charges, paid either by Mr. BUNNER, or FRANCIS ALISON. ¶

To be SOLD,

THE Time of a Servant GIRL, who has three Years to serve, Ireland is the Place of her Nativity; she is honest, good natured, hearty, and strong; she is sold for no Fault, save not being capable of managing the Affairs of the House and Family she now lives in. Enquire of the PRINTERS hereof.

OFFICE

For the SALE of REAL ESTATES,

(The FIRST *ever undertaken* in this province.)

AS it would take up too much room in a news-paper, to continue to insert such estates as have already been advertised the usual time, we beg leave to refer to our former publications; information concerning them, as also of several articles which will not be advertised, may be had by applying to the office. MATTHEW CLARKSON,

EDWARD BONSALL.

TO BE SOLD,

A tract of land, containing 330 acres, situate in Buffaloe township, Northumberland county, surveyed and returned in the Secretary's office; will be sold very cheap.

An elegant summer-house (belonging to Andrew Doz) situate in Passyunk township, about a mile and a half from the city, with 4 acres and 56 perches of ground, in excellent grass, divided into two fields, under good fence, a barrack that will hold 12 tons of hay, a well of good water, &c.

A genteel country-house, with a good barn, stables, kitchen, and 17 acres of land, pleasantly situated about 3 miles from this city. The buildings are all new and good; the fruit trees in the garden and orchard of the best kind, and now just beginning to bear in plenty. The purchaser may have any time he pleases for payment of the whole, or any part of the purchase-money.

A three story brick house, on the east side of Fourth-street, between Market and Arch-streets, with a two story brick kitchen; pays 8*l.* 2*s.* per annum groundrent, and is insured; the lot is 17 feet front, by 65 feet in depth.

The following ESTATES not before advertised,

Twenty-four acres of land, near Marshall's road, in Blockley township, about 1½ miles from the Corporation Ferry, on which is a good two story brick dwelling-house, barn, spring-house, with several conveniencies fit for a country seat.

A three story brick house and kitchen, two stories high, at the south corner of a ten feet alley, on the west side of Second-street, just below the bridge; the lot is 20 feet front by 100 feet deep.

Two lots in the Borough of Lancaster, containing in front on Water-street 129 feet, and in depth 245 feet to an alley 14 feet wide, on which are erected a good stone house, a malt-house, 73 feet by 18 feet, three stories high, and a brew-house, of same dimensions, having an arched cellar under it, 30 feet long. Credit for two thirds of the purchase-money will be given for 4 or 5 years, paying interest, and giving security for it.

Two lots in said Borough, one about 8 acres, on Conestogoe creek, about a mile to the southward of the Court-house, on the side of the great road. The other lot of about 3 acres, adjoining lands of William Atlee, Samuel Bethel, and James Hamilton, Esquires.

The following three tracts of land will be sold cheap, or exchanged for lands or improvements in or near the city.

A tract of 302 acres, with allowance, situate on one of the branches of Cokelamus creek, in Cumberland county.

One other tract, containing 136 acres, with allowance, situate on Tussey's Run, in Bedford county, has a fine mill-seat.

One other tract, containing 200 acres, with allowance, situate near the last crossings of Sideling-hill creek, near Fort-Littleton, Bedford county.

To be LETT on GROUNDRENT,

A lot, on the north side of Market-street, between Seventh and Eighth-streets, being 33 feet 9 inches front, and 146 feet in depth to an alley.

MONEY to be LENT on good real security in the city or county of Philadelphia.

Lancaster, April 21, 1774.

WAS taken up about 3 miles from the Borough of Lancaster, a bright strawberry-roan trotting HORSE, supposed to be stolen, 5 or 6 years old, about 15 hands high, a bald face, and two white feet, the mane and tail a dun white, no brand appears. Whoever proves property to said horse, on paying charges, may have him, by applying to CHRISTOPHER BILLMAT, in the Borough of Lancaster. †

PHILADELPHIA

BOTTLED BEER and CYDER;

WARRANTED GOOD,

Fit for EXPORTATION or immediate USE. Likewise

Old Blackberry WINE and Cyder VINEGAR,

TO BE SOLD, BY

DAVIS BASSETT,

In Fourth-street, nearly opposite the Indian Queen. ¶

Philadelphia, April 21, 1774.

HENRY TEST, HAT-MAKER,

TAKES this Method to inform the PUBLIC, and his Friends in particular, that he has removed to the House in which Captain CAMPBELL lately lived, in Front-street, at the corner of Lombard-street, and opposite to Mr. POTTER's Beer-house, where he continues the HAT-MAKING BUSINESS, and hopes those, who have already obliged him with their Custom, will still continue so to do, as he will make it his particular Study to merit their Favour. Country Store-keepers, Shallop-men, and others, who have Orders for Hats, may depend on having them at the most reasonable Rate.

ISAAC BARTRAM, *Chymist* and *Druggist*,

HAS just imported, in the Mary and Elizabeth, Nathaniel Falconer, from London, a large and fresh assortment of DRUGS and Patent Medicines, which will be sold at the lowest prices, at his medicine store, in Third-street, between Market and Arch-streets, at the Sign of the Unicorn's Head,---------Selleron, camphire, cream of tartar, Epsom and glauber salts, borax, salt-petre, cinnamon, cloves, mace, nutmegs, antimony, sago, salop, pearl barley, pocket instruments in pouches and shagreen cases, crown lancets and crooked needles, with and without cases, ivory and pewter syringes, scales with gold weights, phials, blue and white gallipots, crucibles, smelling bottles, with pierced and plain bone cases, gold leaf, Dutch metal, Naples yellow, white and red lead, yellow oker, and Spanish brown, ground in oil, vermillion, Pruffian blue, and various kinds of water colours, camels hair pencils, linseed oil, raw and boiled, best sallad and common sweet oil, James's powders, Lockyer's and Anderson's Scotch pills, Godfrey's cordial, Bateman's drops, Turlington's balsam, Grenough's tincture for the teeth, Fraunces's elixir, Walker's Jesuits drops, British oil, and ætherial oil of tar, &c. &c.

The said ISAAC BARTRAM has lately built an elaboratory for conducting of chymical operations in the best manner, so that physicians may be supplied with most preparations as genuine as can be had from Apothecary's Hall, and at a reasonable price; he also will give the highest price for well salted rose leaves, or distil them for half the water. ‖ 7 *f* 6

TEN DOLLARS Reward.

STRAYED or stolen (but thought to be the latter) from the subscriber, living in Little Britain township, Lancaster county, a bright bay MARE, three years old, about 14 *hands high, no brand or ear-mark, round bodied, strait limbed, bushy switch tail, has a star in her face, and a brown spot in the middle of the star, a natural trotter, of good courage and quiet in hand, rides and draws well, altho' but three years old this grass; it is thought she is gone to the west of Susquehanna river. Whoever takes up and secures said Mare, so as the owner may have her again, shall have Six Dollars, and reasonable charges, or if the thief is taken and brought to justice, the above reward for both, and reasonable charges, paid by*

¶ JOHN STONE.

PURSUANT to a Decree of the High Court of Chancery in England, *William Rumbold, Mary*, the Wife of *Alexander Laing*, both of the Province of *Maryland*; *Mary*, the Wife of *Garrett Blackford*, of the Province of *New-Jersey*, in *North-America*.--------*Rumbold*, of *Cashell*, in *Ireland*; *Rodolphus Rumbold*, of *Tipperary*, in *Ireland*; *William Rumbold*, of *Jamaica*; and *William Rumbold*, of the *Bay of Honduras*, and all other Persons claiming to be Heirs at Law of *Thomas Rumbold*, late of *Long-Alley*, near *Moorfields*, in the County of *Middlesex*, or *William Rumbold*, of the same Place, his Brother, who were the Sons of *Thomas Rumbold*, formerly of the same Place, Stocking-Trimmer, deceased, who was the Son of *William Rumbold*, late of *Kings-Clere*, in the County of *Southampton*, Yeoman, deceased, are to come in and enter into Proof of their respective Claims, of being Heirs at Law of the said *Thomas Rumbold* and *William Rumbold*, before *John Eames*, Esq; one of the Masters of the said Court, at his Chambers, in *Symond's-Inn*, in *Chancery-Lane*, *London*. J. EAMES. ¶

I HEREBY give this public Notice, that JEREMIAH SKIDONORE, who was murdered in BEDFORD County, in VIRGINIA, last December, by his Servants, has some small Estate in my Possession: The Heirs of said JEREMIAH may have it, by applying to ROBERT ALEXANDER, Administrator.

TAKEN up a Drift, the first Week in January last, at Greenwich Point Ferry, opposite Gloucester, an English Moses built BOAT, about 14 Feet Keel, a place fixed in her Stern for a Spanish Windlass. The Owner is desired to come, prove his Property, pay Charges, and take her away. ¶

Charlestown, Chester County, April 26, 1774.

TO THE PUBLIC.

WHEREAS a certain JOHN LEWIS, of the township and county aforesaid, but lately absconded, hath fraudulently obtained and detained a BOND of us, the subscribers, dated about the 30th of January, 1773, for the sum of TEN POUNDS. This is to forewarn all persons from taking any assignment on said Bond, as we are determined not to pay it, unless compelled thereto by law. SARAH LEWELIN,

¶ WILLIAM MARTIN.

The NOTED HORSE TRYALL,

WILL COVER, at Mr. JAMES POLLOCK's, at Carlisle, in order to encourage the Breed of good Horses, at the very low Price of One Guinea a Leap, and Half-a-Crown to the Groom. He was got by Othello, a Son of Old Crab; Othello's Dam, who was also the Dam of Bullyrock, was one of the best bred Mares in England; Tryall's Dam was a well bred Mare, with a great deal of Spark's Blood in her; Spark was a very high bred Horse, descended from Childers, foaled the Property of Charles Fleetwood, Esq; who presented him to the late Frederick, Prince of Wales, who presented him to Lord Baltimore, and he sent him to Maryland; he was the Sire of many famous Horses. Tryall's Performances as a Racer, are well known, he has shewn himself a real Son of Othello (who perhaps has got more Racers than any Horse on the Continent) and a near Relation of Old Spark, who was a Horse of equal Blood and good Character.

It is to be observed, that TRYALL will only stay one Month at Carlisle; should 20 Gentlemen, who have Mares in and about Shippenstown, signify to Mr. JAMES POLLOCK a desire to have them covered by Tryall, he will go there, and also to Lancaster, if the like Number of Gentlemen should desire it.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in Cheltenham township, two MILCH COWS, both red, the one a white face, and the other a bell'on, and a stick across her horns. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take them away. BARTHOLOMEW MATHER. ¶

NOTICE is hereby given, to the Creditors of JOSEPH RICHARDSON, late of the County of Philadelphia, That the Auditors appointed by Court intend to meet at the House of ARCHIBALD THOMPSON, in the Township of Norriton, in the County aforesaid, on Thursday, the 26th Day of this Instant, at 9 o'Clock in the Morning, and on the following Day at the same Hour: Those therefore who live in that Neighbourhood, and who have any Demand against the said Richardson, are desired to attend with their Accounts and Vouchers, that the Accounts may then be proved before them, according to Law; and such of the Creditors, who live in or near Philadelphia, or who cannot attend at the Time and Place aforesaid, are informed, That the Auditors intend for their Conveniency, to meet at the House of BENJAMIN DAVIDS, in Philadelphia, on Thursday and Friday, the 2d and 3d Days of June next, at 9 o'Clock in the Morning on each Day, in order to receive their Accounts and Vouchers, in the Manner aforesaid; the Auditors intending to make their Report to the Court as soon as possible, that a Dividend may be made among the Creditors; such therefore as do not attend, will blame none but themselves, if they should be excluded. All Persons indebted to the said Richardson, are desired to come and pay the same forthwith, to prevent Costs. ROWLAND EVANS, THOMAS LIVEZEY, MICHAEL HILLEGAS.

TO BE SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE,

the 26th day of this instant May, if not sold by private sale,

A LOT of GROUND, situate in Southwark, near the new play-house; bounded on the south by Oak-street, on the east by Crab-street, on the north by Shippen's-street, and on the west by lots of Mr. Shippen's.---This lot has 60 feet front on Crab-street, and 200 on Oak and Shippen's-street; there are erected on it, two two-story brick buildings, quite new, 16 feet by 20 each, with good cellars, and conveniencies, which may be made into one tenement, and subject to a groundrent of Ten Pounds, sterling, per annum; the situation of this place, and its conveniencies, leave no room to doubt but that it will increase in value. The title is indisputable, and attendance at the vendue, on the premises, will be given by JAMES WELDEN ROBERTS, to whom any person, inclining to purchase, may apply for further particulars, and terms of sale. ¶

To be LET for the Term of five or six Years,

A GOOD store house, with an accompting-room under the same roof; also a large grainery, with a shed adjoining, for salt and other matters, at King's-town, in Talbot county, Maryland; There are besides the said houses, an acre of good upland, and a large firm marsh, which yields a great quantity of hay, under a good fence; likewise a wharf, at which topsail vessels frequently lay and load. This place has always been esteemed an exceeding good situation for the sale of goods, and the purchase of tobacco, wheat, Indian corn, pork, flaxseed and lumber. For terms apply to the subscriber living in Queen-Ann's county, CHARLES NABB. ¶ 5W.

To be SOLD, by the Subscriber,

A CERTAIN plantation or tract of land, commodiously situated on the great road leading from Philadelphia to Darby, and one mile from George Gray's ferry on Schuylkill, the land is good, arable either for corn or grass, it contains near 30 acres, be the same more or less, also a never failing spring of excellent water; all the land in good fence, and may suit either a gentleman or tradesman. Any person or persons inclining to purchase said place, may know the conditions of sale, by applying to the subscriber,

April 13, 1774. JACOB RUDULPH. ¶

THREE POUNDS Reward.

STOLEN out of the stable of the subscriber, in the township of Whitpain, Philadelphia county, on the night of the 26th of April last, a large black HORSE, 15 years old, at least 15 hands high, branded on the near buttock L, a large head, and much ram nosed, a saddle mark on his back, a switch tail, paces and trots, shod all round. Whoever takes up said horse, and brings him to the owner, shall have Thirty Shillings reward, or Three Pounds for both, on conviction of the thief, with reasonable charges, paid by DANIEL LEVERING.

N. B. Likewise was stolen, the same time, out of said Levering's barn, a bag with chopt rye in it, the bag marked L, and a figure of 4, and an old plough line, supposed to make use of instead of a bridle. ¶

CAME to the Three Tons, in Brandiwine Hundred, New-Castle county, the 28th of April last, in the morning, a likely grey HORSE, about 7 or 8 years old, branded on the near shoulder with something like AD in a piece, trots well, about 14½ hands high. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

¶ THOMAS BABB.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in Charlestown township, Chester County, on Friday, the 22d of April last, a light bay HORSE, near 14 hands high, paces well, is lame in his fore leg, and is marked with a halter on the pole of his head and nose, is shod before. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

¶ BENJAMIN THOMAS.

Burlington, Third-Month 9, 1774.

TO BE SOLD,

A PLANTATION, called SPRING VALLEY situate on the York road, about a mile and an half from the city of Burlington, bounded northward by Assiscunk creek, containing about 75 acres of land, 12 acres whereof are good meadow (the greatest part of the best kind) being under a good bank, 2 acres of marsh, about 15 acres of wood-land, and near all the remaining 46 acres are arable; some of it is new and will produce good wheat; there is about 300 young growing fruit-trees planted out, consisting of a much greater variety of apples, peaches, pears, plumbs, cherries, nectarines, apricots, almonds, quinces, &c. than is often to be met with, and a considerable number of English and native grape-vines, all which, with culture, in a few years, may be made very valuable. It has on it a good wooden dwelling-house, containing 5 rooms, with a cellar under the same, and a well of very good water at the door; a commodious new barn, hay-house, cow-shed, waggon-house, and corn-crib; the situation is beautiful, commanding a view of the river Delaware, for several miles, of the city of Burlington, and of the creek Assiscunk each way, with the meadows thereon, and adjacent grounds; it has on it several springs, one of which is near the center, and may be made to water all the upland fields which want it. The place, with a little improvement, may be made a very agreeable and pleasant country seat, as well as profitable for the attendance of market. The terms of payment will be made easy, and a good title given, by

¶ 5. 6w. SAMUEL ALLINSON.

FOUND,

A SMALL SUM OF MONEY. The Owner proving his Property, and paying Charges, may have it again, by applying to BENJAMIN CONDY, Instrument-Maker, in Front-street, near Chestnut-street. ¶

A CURIOUS CLOCKWORK.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a famous and curious Piece of CLOCKWORK *will be so far compleated as to be shewn on the 9th Instant, at the House of Ludwig Sengeisen, in Race-street, between Fourth and Fifth-streets, opposite the House of Mr. Edward Pennington; consisting of twelve different Works, viz. a Man ringing a Bell for the twelve Apostles to come out; when all are out they stop, and strike the Hour of the Day, then walk back again, not to be seen till the next Hour; Angels blowing the Trumpet, Lions roaring, and a Hunter running after his Game; also shews the Year, Month, Date, Days of the Week, Hours and Minutes, with several other Articles, too tedious to mention. It will be shewn every Day in the Week, from Nine till One, and from Three till Six, when Attendance will be given by* HENRY DOUTY. *Price 3/9 each Person.*

SAMUEL SCOTTEN,

PAINTER, GILDER, and GLAIZER,

BEGS Leave to inform his Friends, and the Public in general, that he has taken a Shop in Water-street, four Doors above Market-street, where he carries on his Trade in all its various Branches, in the neatest Manner. Those who choose to favour him with their Custom, may depend on being punctually served, on the shortest Notice. Orders may be left at AARON HEWES's, the Bank Side of Front-street, four Doors above Market-street. ¶ 6 *W.*

TO BE SOLD,

A LIKELY SERVANT GIRL's Time, who has four Years and an Half to serve, fit for Town or Country Business. Enquire of the PRINTERS hereof. ¶

SPERMACETI CANDLES,

Mould and Dipt Tallow CANDLES,

TO BE SOLD, BY

JOSIAH HEWES,

IN CHESTNUT-STREET. 6 *W.*

Philadelphia, March 8, 1774.

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the subscriber, a Scotch Highland LAD, named Allen Morrison, *cannot speak English, 20 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, light straight hair, a great deal sunburnt, lately trimmed on the top of the head, grey eyes, a dirty coloured face; had on a brown superfine cloth jacket, made out of a coat, with the coat metal buttons on it, fine blue cloth breeches, lined with leather, a patch on the knee, of a deeper blue cloth, ozenbrigs shirt, new shoes and stockings, a large brimmed beaver hat; his other clothes uncertain; he may cut off his hair, and change his clothes; it is certain he is gone back in the woods with some of his countrymen, particularly a likely oldish man, that wore a white wig and black clothes. Any person confining him in any goal, so that his master may get him again, shall have the above reward, paid by* HENRY NEILS.

*** *He came in with Captain Hunter last Summer.* Tbctf.

INTELLIGENCE OFFICE,

In Front-street, next door to the London Coffee-house, being the same store lately occupied for the sale of books and stationary,

IN the abovementioned convenient and well situated store, the subscriber informs his kind friends and the public in general, he has set up an Office of Intelligence, which, notwithstanding the sundry attempts that have been made in such business have proved ineffectual, yet he is fully persuaded, from the great public utility such offices are of in England, with encouragement to render it of much service to this flourishing city and country adjacent, and as he has been a resident here for many years is well known always to have given satisfactiory proofs in the various business he has been employed in, he humbly hopes the experience he has acquired, and prospect of much public advantage in his present design, will procure him the countenance and encouragement of his fellow-citizens and the public in this undertaking, which in a little time he will give constant attendance to, and in every respect endeavour to carry it on very regular.

At this Office, for reasonable fees, he will register persons applications for places of employment in any calling or occupation, also from ladies and gentlemen for maid or men servants, and will advertise for such, if required; and it shall always be his care, and if duly applied to, it will almost always be in his power, to get them more readily and suitably supplied, than by the common mode of advertising.

He will register houses to be lett or leased, or wanted on rent or lease, and procure tenants; also horses or carriages to be hired, or wanted on hire; also other articles, or goods of any kind, that the owners, tenants, or purchasers, may be readily and reasonably supplied, and will receive intelligence of any kind, fit to communicate for the public good.

At the same Office he will transact the Broker's business, in all its branches, viz. register and sell bills of exchange, money to be put out or wanted upon interest, &c. &c. &c.

And at the same store he will receive books, new or old, or stationary, or any other sorts of goods, to sell upon commissions.

The subscriber also draws writings, writes letters and advertisements, and settles accounts for moderate prices; also collects debts of any dignity, for reasonable commissions, and negociates business in general, to suit any person, so that all gentlemen and ladies, merchants and shopkeepers, and others, may without trouble know where to have their business done in a proper manner, for which purpose he is determined, for assistance, to procure a suitable apprentice, if not being his intention to amuse the public with vain bombast, but real performances to merit a continuance of their favour, and is the public's devoted, and very much obliged, most humble servant,

JAMES HUME.

N. B. At the said store, he has a couple of excellent Violins to dispose of. *Philadelphia, April* 4, 1774.

Philadelphia, April 13, 1774.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living near Bustletown, in Lower-Dublin, on the first day of April instant, a black HORSE, 14 hands high, about 12 or 14 years old. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away. JOHN KEEN. §

RUN away, on Monday, the 28th of March last, from the subscriber, living in Bethlehem township, Hunterdon county, and province of New-Jersey, a servant man, named WILLIAM NICKLE, of Germany, is about 24 years of age, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, slim built, very much marked with the small-pox, long nose, thick lips, fresh coloured, fair hair, and stoop shouldered, can speak but little English, and says he was formerly a Soldier in the German service; had on, when he went away, a blue broadcloth jacket, with mohair buttons, has been turned, an under flowered ditto, with horn buttons, striped holland trowsers, with linen breeches under them, one pair of blue and white cotton stockings, one pair of grey coloured coarse yarn ditto, strong shoes, with odd buckles, a small half-worn felt hat, the brim cut in the fashion, one fine shirt, with the wristbands stitched in the Dutch form, and generally wears the collar buttoned behind. Whoever takes up said servant, and secures him in any of his Majesty's goals, so that his master may get him again, shall have FIVE POUNDS reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

¶ JOHN BEEMER.

STRAYED from the subscriber, the 3d or 4th of March last, two HORSES, one of them a dark bay, has a small star on his forehead, a white spot on his nose, and one white eye, is a remarkably strong made horse, paces and trots; the other is a bright bay horse, with a white face, and has lost one of his eyes; they both went off together, and were seen near Miner's tavern, on the Philadelphia road. Whoever takes up the said horses, and brings them to Mr. Alexander Anderson, Post-rider, at any tavern on the road, shall have THREE POUNDS reward, paid by

§ JOHN BENNETT, or ALEXANDER ANDERSON.

New-Castle, April 11, 1774.

WHEREAS *SARAH*, my Wife, hath for a considerable Time past behaved herself in a very disorderly and unbecoming Manner, and much injured my Property.------ And whereas also a certain *EDWARD M'CLURE*, under Pretence of being in Partnership with me, hath, as I have been informed, at different Times, taken up Goods in the City of *Philadelphia* on our Joint Account, without my Knowledge or Consent.----These are therefore to forewarn all Persons whatsoever from trusting or giving Credit to my said Wife SARAH, or to the said EDWARD M'CLURE, on my Account, as I will pay no Debts of their, or either of their, contracting, after the Date hereof. *JOHN ANDERSON.* §

Chester County, Fourth-Month 11, 1774.

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

WAS STOLEN out of the stable of the subscriber, in New-Garden township, in the night of the 27th of last month, a darkish bay HORSE, about 14 hands high, 8 years old, shod all round, paces and trots, has a large star in his face, his back high, stands crooked on his joints, a low carriage, hand a large mane and shortish tail, one if not both of his hind feet white, has a hole or faulty place on the upper side of one fore hoof. Whoever takes up said horse and thief, shall have the above reward, on my receipt of the horse and conviction of the thief, or Forty Shillings, and reasonable charges, for the horse alone, paid by JACOB LINDLEY. ¶

Annapolis, April 3, 1774.

RUN away, last night, from the subscriber, two servant men, viz. RICHARD SADLER, an Irishman, is a stout well made man, about 35 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, wears his own dark coloured hair, and is a plaisterer by trade; had on, and took with him, one light coloured bear skin coat and breeches, one white Russia drilling coat and breeches, grey yarn stockings, and single channel pumps. JOHN WAKEFIELD, a plaisterer by trade, is a square well made man, about 40 years of age, has a broad flat face, pale complexion, and is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high; his dress nearly the same as the other's, only his shoes are new and country made. The above two men went off together, and carried their tools, such as trowels, hammers, &c. with them. Whoever secures them in any goal, so that I get them, shall receive TEN POUNDS reward, or FIVE POUNDS for either of them, and if brought home, reasonable charges, paid by

¶ WILLIAM BUCKLAND.

RUN away, last Sunday, from the subscriber, living in Donegal township, Lancaster county, a Dutch servant man, named JACOB HARMAN, about 30 years of age; had on, when he went away, a short blue coat, red waistcoat, lined with green, a pair of middling good buckskin breeches, blue stockings, a pair of shoes, lately soaled, one brass buckle, one steel ditto. Whoever takes up said servant, and secures him in Lancaster goal, shall receive FIFTY SHILLINGS reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

April 12, 1774. ‖ JOHN TILLER.

Germantown, April 12, 1774.

ALL those that are indebted to the Estate of WILLIAM STREPER, late of Germantown, deceased, are hereby desired to come and settle their respective Balances; and likewise those that have any Demands against the said Estate, are desired to bring in their Accounts, properly attested, on or before the 27th Day of May next, without expecting any further Notice from us, MAGDALENA STREPER, Executrix, LEONARD STREPER, Executor.

To be sold by said Executors, a Lot of Land, being in the said Township of Germantown, lying on Chestnut-hill, by the Road Side, and next to the Sign of the Ship Tavern; it contains about 12 acres; there is on said Lot a Well of good Water, a good Stone House, and 2½ Acres of Orchard, the Rest good Plow Land, it is pleasantly situate, and would suit well for a Gentleman's Country Seat. For Terms, apply as above †

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

WHEREAS a certain person, who called himself John Henry, said he lived in or near Lancaster, in Pennsylvania, and that he had a father living there, by the name of James Henry; the said person appeared to be about 30 years of age, wore a lightish mixed coloured coat, jacket and breeches, and a grey half-worn surtout; he is a person of a middle size, broad face, fresh complexion, bushy brown hair, who stole a mare from one Jacob Miller, of Sansbury township, Lancaster county, and brought her over to me, the subscriber, inn-keeper, at the Pine tavern, in Gloucester county, New-Jersey, and in a fraudulent manner, swapt the said mare away with me, for a brown stallion, with a large star in his forehead, about 14 hands high, paces and trots, and goes remarkably wide behind. Whoever will secure the said imposture and thief, in any of his Majesty's goals, so that he may be brought to justice, and I have the horse again, shall have the above reward, or FORTY SHILLINGS, and reasonable charges, for the horse only.

April 12, 1774. § THOMAS MURPHY.

TRENTON FERRY.

THE Subscribers, ever desirous of obliging the Public, and to give the utmost satisfaction in their power, even by a sacrifice of their own interest, and at a rate really not to be afforded, do hereby give this public notice and assurance, That from and after the First Day of *April* next, they will ferry all persons, horses, carriages, &c. upon the same terms, and as low a rate and price as any ferry within the distance of four miles on the river. The superior conveniencies of the above Ferry to any other on the river, both with respect to its direct situation on the great road between the cities of Philadelphia and New-York, nearer by a considerable distance than the ferry below, and narrower by upwards of one hundred yards, are all such inducements to the Public, joined with the sacrifice now made, as flatter the Subscribers to hope for every preference from the generosity of the Public, which their readiness and intentions to oblige, give them some right to expect in favour of an OLD ESTABLISHED FERRY. RENSELAER WILLIAMS,

§ 7/6. PATRICK COLVIN.

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

RUN away from the subscriber, living in Manheim township, York county, on Easter Tuesday last, a German servant man, named GOTTLIEB FUHRMAN; he is a minor, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, well set, and one of his little fingers is rendered useless by a shot, wherefore he hides it as much as he can: He is a native of Eisleben, in the county of Mansfield, in Saxony, is a great lover of strong liquor, and a great smoaker of tobacco and snuff-taker: It is supposed he is gone towards the Jerseys or New-York, and probably makes use of a forged pass. Whoever takes up the said servant, and brings him to the subscriber, or secures him in any goal, so that his master may have him again, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

LEONHARD JENAWEIN. ¶

Chester County, April 18, 1774.

THREE DOLLARS Reward.

STRAYED from the subscriber, living in Tredyffrin township, Chester county, on Tuesday, the 12th instant, a sorrel MARE, about 14 hands high, has a blaze down her face, near the nose, four years old this spring; she has lately had a swelling under the chops, which broke, and was not thoroughly healed when she went off. Any person securing said mare, and sending word to the owner, so as he may have her again, shall be entitled to the above reward, with reasonable charges, paid by THOMAS DAVIS. ¶

FIVE DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the subscriber, living in Uwchland township, Chester county, an English servant man, named Richard Copple, about 5 feet 5 inches high, about 18 years of age, slender built, of a fair complexion, light hair, and has an uncommon large long nose; speaks in the English dialect, stutters or has a stoppage in his discourse, very slow in speaking, and dull of Apprehension; had on, when he went away, an old felt hat, a half worn swanskin jacket, and a large pair of buckskin breeches, of very stout leather; had also, when he went away, a flannel check shirt, and a pair of old shoes, with strings: He is a sawyer by trade. Whoever apprehends the said servant, and secures him in any of his Majesty's goals, so that his master may have him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by DANIEL EVANS. ¶

POSTSCRIPT to the *Pennſylvania Gazette*. No. 2369.

PHILADELPHIA, MAY 20.

Laſt Night arrived here an Expreſs from Boſton, by whom we learn that a Veſſel with the Port Bill arrived there the 10th Inſtant, and that General Gage arrived on Friday, the 13th, in the Lively Frigate; that Governor Hutchinſon, conſcious of his Guilt, had taken Sanctuary in Caſtle William among the Tea Commiſſioners.----That on Friday, the 13th, the People of Boſton had a Town Meeting, when they came into the following Vote.

At a MEETING *of the* FREEHOLDERS *and other* INHABITANTS *of the Town of Boſton, duly qualified, and legally warned in public Town Meeting, aſſembled at Faneuil-Hall, on Friday, the 13th Day of May*, 1774.

VOTED, That it is the Opinion of this Town, that if the other Colonies come into a joint Reſolution to ſtop all Importation from Great-Britain, and Exportations to Great-Britain and every Part of the Weſt-Indies, till the Act for blocking up this Harbour be repealed, the ſame will prove the Salvation of North-America and her Liberties; on the other Hand, if they continue their Exports and Imports, there is high Reaſon to fear, that Fraud, Power, and the moſt odious Oppreſſion will riſe triumphant over Right, Juſtice, ſocial Happineſs and Freedom.---And moreover, That this Vote be forthwith tranſmitted by the Moderator to all our Siſter Colonies, in the Name and Behalf of this Town. Atteſt.

WILLIAM COOPER, Town-Clerk.

By ſundry Letters from Boſton it appears, the firſt Account of the Bill greatly ſurprized them; but that they now ſeem cool, and are determined to act with Moderation and Firmneſs, and wait with the utmoſt Impatience to hear the Determination of the other Colonies.

By the Expreſs we hear, that the New-Yorkers have had ſeveral Meetings on the Occaſion, and have appointed a Committee to take the Senſe of the Town, and of the other Colonies, on ſuch Meaſures as will be moſt proper on this *alarming Occaſion*.

LONDON, March 30.

ON Friday laſt Mr. Edmund Burke ſpoke as if he had been inſpired, AGAINST the Bill for prohibiting Commerce in the Town of Boſton. The ſublimity and force of his argument never was exceeded in the Houſe of Commons. It is difficult to catch the words of this great Orator, his manner is ſo various and rapid; but we are endeavouring to get ſome chaſms in the materials we have collected accurately filled up, and hope to be able to give the whole to the Public, for the HONOUR OF THIS NATION. In the mean while, we give the ſubſtance of what was ſaid by another Member on the ſame ſide.

GOVERNOR JOHNSTONE's SPEECH on the BILL for BLOCKADING the TOWN of BOSTON.

MR. SPEAKER,

I FIND ſo much difficulty in pronouncing my ſentiments at any time, that, unleſs the Houſe is kindly diſpoſed to hear me at this late hour, I ſhall patiently ſit down, becauſe I am conſcious it will require their greateſt indulgence to enable me to expreſs myſelf in a manner worthy of their attention. A modeſty, becoming my ſituation, prevented me from offering my opinion before, when I ſaw men of ſo much ſuperior ability riſing from the beginning of the debate.

It may appear arrogant in a Member ſo inferior as I confeſs myſelf to be to offer objections to a Bill, ſo extenſive in its conſequences under every conſideration, eſpecially after it muſt have been ſo maturely conſidered, in every article, by men ſo diſtinguiſhed by their talents and high ſituations in office, beſides the general applauſe which has followed the Bill in its rapid progreſs through this Houſe. Nevertheleſs, though naturally diffident of my opinion, when I had the good or bad fortune (I don't know which to term it) of prognoſticating to the Chairman of the Eaſt-India Company the conſequences of ſending this Tea, on their own account, to America, and that the event has literally fulfilled my words, as it is well known to ſome Members now in my eye, it makes me more confident in warning the Houſe of what I apprehend will be the conſequences of this Bill.

I told the Chairman of the Eaſt-India Company, firſt in converſation, on aſking my opinion, and afterwards by letter, that the evidence might appear in the progreſs of things, that I conceived the Eaſt-India Company exporting Tea on their own account was, under every conſideration of their ſituation and inſtitution, WRONG, but, under the preſent diſcontents and diſputed matters of Government in America, CRIMINALLY ABSURD, becauſe they were preſenting themſelves as the butt in the controverſy, where they would probably come off with the loſs of the whole. The event has juſtified my prediction; for whatever re-payment the Company may obtain from the town of Boſton, under thoſe cruel coercive meaſures now propoſed (the effect of which I ſtill doubt) yet the Company muſt remain great loſers, even if the other provinces, equally culpable, are made to refund the loſs ariſing from their conduct; becauſe it was not ſupplies of caſh at a diſtant period the Company wanted, but an IMMEDIATE SUPPLY, to anſwer a temporary exigency, which a combination of the enemies of the Company had produced.

I now venture to predict to this Houſe, that the effect of the preſent Bill muſt be productive of a general confederacy, to reſiſt the power of this country. It is irritating, tempting, nay inviting men to thoſe deeds, by ineffectual expedients, the abortions of an undeceſive mind, incapable of comprehending the chain of conſequences which muſt reſult from ſuch a law.--I am not one of thoſe who believe, that diſtant provinces can be retained in their duty by preaching or enchantments; I believe that FORCE or POWER, conducted with WISDOM, are the means of ſecuring regular obedience under every eſtabliſhment, but that ſuch force ſhould never be applied to any degree of rigour, unleſs it ſhall carry the general approbation of mankind in the execution. However much ſuch approbation may prevail at the particular moment in this Houſe, it is impoſſible to believe the ſenſe of Great-Britain, or the ſenſe of America, can go to the puniſhing a PARTICULAR TOWN, for reſiſting the payment of the Tea-Tax, which is univerſally ODIOUS throughout America, and is held in ridicule and contempt by every thinking man in this country.----The queſtion of taxing America is ſufficiently nice to paliate reſiſtance, if the ſubject had never been litigated in this country; but, after the higheſt characters in the ſtate had declared againſt the right of this country to impoſe taxes on America, for the purpoſes of revenue; after the general voice of the Senate had concurred in REPEALING THE STAMP ACT, upon that principle; after thoſe men, who had maintained theſe doctrines, had been promoted by his Majeſty to the firſt ſtations in the adminiſtration of civil and judicial affairs, there is ſo much mitigation to be pleaded in favour of the Americans, from thoſe circumſtances (allowing them in an error at preſent) that every man muſt feel the height of cruelty, by enforcing contrary maxims, with any degree of ſeverity at firſt, before due warning is given.

It is in vain to ſay that Boſton is more culpable than the other Colonies; ſending the ſhips from thence, and obliging them to return to England, is a more ſolemn and deliberate act of reſiſtance, than the outrage committed by perſons in diſguiſe in the night, when the ſhip refuſed to depart. That the blocking up of the harbour of Boſton to prevent the importation of Britiſh manufactures, or the exportation of goods which are to pay for them, is a meaſure equally abſurd as if the Parliament here, upon the reſiſtance which was made to their reſolution, by the riots at Brentford, and other diſturbances in the county of Middleſex, had decreed, by way of puniſhment, that the Freeholders ſhould have been prohibited from ſowing of wheat. For whoſe benefit do the inhabitants of Boſton toil and labour? The ſprings in the circle of commerce bear ſo nicely on each other, that few men can tell by interrupting one, the degree and extent to which the reſt may be expoſed. By excluding the importation of molaſſes, and the exportation of that ſpirit which is diſtilled at Boſton, the whole Guinea trade will be affected, and in conſequence the ſugar trade that depends upon it. In extending this kind of puniſhment to the other Colonies, every one muſt ſee the danger; and yet, if it can be approved for one, the ſame arguments will hold good to approve or reject it reſpecting the other. But let any man figure to himſelf the conſequences to this country, if a ſimilar puniſhment was applied to the colony of Virginia; 300,000l. a year diminution in revenue, beſides the loſs of all the foreign contracts, and perhaps of that beneficial trade for ever. Notwithſtanding the general approbation which has been given to this bill, and the loud applauſes which have been re-echoed to every word of the noble Lord in explaining it, yet no man will be bold enough to ſay, that this PARTIAL PUNISHMENT is a remedy for the general diſeaſe, and yet without knowing what is to follow, no man can be vindicated (even ſuppoſing the bill right in part) for giving his aſſent to it. Thoſe Gentlemen who are in the ſecrets of the cabinet, and know how aſſuredly every propoſition from them is adopted by this Houſe, may be excuſed for their ſanguine acclamations in favour of the meaſure. But the general maſs, who muſt be equally ignorant with myſelf of what is to follow, can have no excuſe for giving their aſſent ſo readily for puniſhing their fellow-ſubjects in ſo unprecedented a manner, and their eager zeal ſerves only to ſhew how ready they are to obey the will of another, without exerciſing their own judgment in the caſe. If the government of this country is reſiſted in America, my opinion is, inſtead of removing the ſeat of government in the colony, and forcing the elements to bend to our will, which is impoſſible, that an effectual force ſhould be carried to the heart of the colony reſiſting, to cruſh rebellion in the bud, before a general confederacy can be formed. In the preſent caſe we abandon the government, and drive the inhabitants to deſpair, leaving the multitude a prey to any ambitious ſpirit that may ariſe. For my own part I am convinced, from experience in the colonies, that good government may be conducted there upon rational grounds, as well as in this country; but the power and means of governing, rewards and puniſhments, are taken from your ſupreme executive Magiſtrate in every ſenſe, and then you are ſurprized that all order and obedience ſhould ceaſe. The colonies can only be governed by their Aſſemblies, as England by the Houſe of Commons; the Patent Offices, as well as thoſe in the Cuſtoms, which were formerly given at the recommendation of the Governors, to men ſupporting government, and reſiding in the provinces, are now given in reverſion three or four lives deep, to men living in this country. The command of the military, which was another great ſource of reſpect and obedience, is likewiſe taken from the Governor; ſo that in TRUTH he remains an inſignificant pageant of ſtate, fit only to tranſmit tedious accounts of his own ridiculous ſituation; or, like a Doctor of the Sorbonne, to debate with his Aſſembly about abſtract doctrines in government.

I am far from wiſhing to throw any blame upon Governor Hutchinſon, or to condemn him, like the town of Boſton, unheard. The abſence of the man, and the general clamour againſt him, will reſtrain me from ſaying many things reſpecting his conduct, which appear reprehenſible. But I cannot admit a paſſage in the ſpeech of a noble Lord to paſs unnoticed. His Lordſhip alledges, "that the "Governor could not apply to the Admiral in the harbour, or to "the commanding officer of the troops in the caſtle, for the pro"tection of the Cuſtom-houſe officers, as well as teas in queſtion, "WITHOUT the advice of his Council." But I beg leave to inform the noble Lord, as I ſerved in that ſtation myſelf, that there is a volume of inſtructions to every Governor on this ſubject, whereby he is commanded, under the ſevereſt penalties, "to give "all kind of protection to trade and commerce, as well as to the "officers of his Majeſty's Cuſtoms, by his own authority, without "the neceſſity of acting through his Council." Nor can I conceive a poſſible excuſe for the deſtruction of thoſe teas, while two men of war lay in the harbour, without the leaſt application having been made to the Admiral for protection, during ſo long a tranſaction.

The firſt eſſential point in thoſe diſputes which are now likely to become ſo ſerious by the weakneſs of Adminiſtration in this country in following no connected plan, either of force or favour, but conſtantly vibrating between the two, is to put ourſelves in the right, and for this purpoſe I would recommend the immediate REPEAL OF THE TEA DUTY, which can be vindicated upon no principles, either of commerce or policy. Men may alledge this would be giving up the point. But if we have no better points to diſpute upon, I am ready to yield the argument. Raiſing taxes in America for the purpoſes of REVENUE, I maintain to be unneceſſary and dangerous. A Stamp Act, as a meaſure of police, varied for the different Governments, and leaving the Revenue raiſed thereby to be appropriated by the reſpective legiſlatures, I hold to be a meaſure of the higheſt efficacy, for maintaining a due obedience to the authority of this country, and prolonging that dependance for ages to come. How far it can be executed after what has already paſſed, I am rather diffident, but of this I am certain, that in caſe Great-Britain is deprived of executing a meaſure of that nature, which by pervading every tranſaction ſecures the execution in itſelf, ſhe has loſt one of the greateſt engines for ſupporting her influence throughout the Empire without oppreſſion. Some men, who are for ſimplifying Government to their own comprehenſions, will not allow they can conceive that the ſupreme legiſlative authority ſhall not be paramount in all things, and taxation being fully comprehended in legiſlation, they argue, that the power of the one muſt neceſſarily follow that of the other; and yet we find mankind poſſeſſed of privileges, which are not to be violated in the moſt arbitrary countries. The province of Languedoc is a ſtriking example in refutation of the doctrines reſpecting taxation, which are held by ſuch narrow obſervers. The kingdom of Ireland is another inſtance in our dominions. There is not one argument which can apply for exempting Ireland from taxation by the Parliament of Great-Britain, that does not equally protect the Colonies from the power of ſuch partial judges. Every man ſhould now call to his remembrance by what obſtinate infatuation Philip the II. came to loſe the United Provinces. Can it be ſuppoſed that in a nation ſo wiſe as Spain was at that time, that no man perceived the injuſtice and futility of the meaſure in diſpute? But I can eaſily ſuppoſe, from the pride of authority where our vanity is ſo much flattered, that no man durſt venture a propoſition for receding from that cruel meaſure, after it had been reſiſted by violence.

Theſe are the general heads.

The particular objections to the Bill are, firſt for continuing the puniſhment "until ſatisfaction ſhall be made to the India Company," without ſtating the amount, or what that ſatisfaction ſhall be. Next, "until peace and good order ſhall be certified to be reſtored," when it is impoſſible as to the ſubject in diſpute that ſuch certificate can ever be granted, becauſe the cuſtom-houſe officers are removed, and all trade and commerce prohibited. The numerous diſputes and litigations which muſt neceſſarily ariſe in carrying this law into execution, on contract made by parties before they could be appriſed of it, and the diſpatch of ſhips in harbour under the limited time, without any exception for the deſertion of ſeamen, or wind and weather, is altogether melancholy to conſider! The power given to the Admiral or Chief Commander to order the ſhips returning from foreign voyages to ſuch ſtations, as he ſhall direct, is wild, vexatious and indefinite. That of permitting his Majeſty to alter the value of all the property in the town of Boſton, upon reſtoring the Port, by affixing ſuch quays and wharfs as HE ONLY ſhall appoint for landing and ſhipping of goods, is liable to ſuch miſrepreſentation and abuſe, that I expect to ſee every evil follow the exerciſe of it, and it muſt create infinite jealouſies and diſtractions among the people.

I am therefore of opinion that this Bill, both from the principle and manner in which it has been paſſed, and from fore-running the general regulations that are intended, and which ought at leaſt to accompany it, inſtead of quieting the diſturbances in Boſton, it will promote them ſtill further, and induce the inhabitants to cut off all communication with your ſhips of war, which may be productive of mutual hoſtilities, and moſt probably will end in a GENERAL REVOLT.

From the LONDON CHRONICLE of March 17.

TO THE PRINTER.

SIR,

THE ſtate of America is now becoming the ſubject of ſerious conſideration. Every real friend to that country and to this muſt rejoice that it is ſo. Not only the diſtreſs of both countries, from the preſent meaſures, calls for that conſideration, but, what is of the utmoſt moment, the prevention of a national enmity being ſubſtituted for that confidence, which formerly cemented us together. That enmity muſt inevitably ariſe from continuing a ſyſtematic attempt in one part of the empire, to employ its ſuperior force in ſubduing the other to her will. Can it but be felt as an act of tyranny, never to be forgiven, if we employ our power not for the purpoſes of protection, but of oppreſſion.

But this deliberation muſt, to anſwer any great and good purpoſe, be conducted with candour, juſtice and wiſdom. Temporary expedients, violent, partial and precipitate counſels, ſerve only to increaſe the diſeaſe which they pretend to cure. The inflamed ſtate of the ſubject requires a tender hand, and lenient applications. "We have already tried what advantage is to be found in governing by force, and have no reaſon to be proud of the experiment." The great concerns of a great nation ſhould be meaſured upon a ſcale of proportionable magnitude. To ſpeak again in the words of a wiſe and benevolent Prelate---"A great, liberal, commanding ſpirit is wanting; ſuch as has appeared rarely in modern times, but was better known to the Antients; which, without computing and calculating what is ſtrictly due, can extort affection and gratitude by public ſervices---which can ſacrifice little, and even great intereſts to the eſtabliſhment of a ſolid, permanent authority, founded on juſtice and moderation---which, permitting her ſubjects to enjoy and improve all their natural advantages, can always avail herſelf of their wealth and numbers for the defence or the glory of the empire, and is ſure to find the moſt powerful reſources of government in their friendſhip and love."

Let juſtice and moderation govern the exerciſe of our ſupreme authority over our colonies, and they will embrace us again with hearts full of joy and acquieſcence. Let a great and liberal ſpirit go forth from hence, and it will be received in America with ſatisfaction, and obeyed without reluctance. Let the gentle hand of commerce and of requiſition, and not the red right arm of power by arbitrary taxation, draw from her the produce of her ſoil, and the ſurplus, if there be any, of her wealth. She will adminiſter thus to our wants, to our ſtrength, to our grandeur, not only without repining, and without complaint, but with cordiality and zeal. But

------- Differt ſummaſne pudenter
An rapias ----------

Too long have our regiments inſulted their ſtreets, and our ſhips harraſſed their harbours. Too long have we worn the face, without the advantages of hoſtility. Alas! no advantage can ever be derived from it, becauſe a victory would be our ruin. It would be a conqueſt over ourſelves, over the conſtitution, and the commerce of this country. For if the being taxed by our own conſent only, given by our Repreſentatives, be not the vital ſpirit of our conſtitution, what is ſo? If we aid in raviſhing this right from America, with what juſtice can we claim it for ourſelves? Let us not then eſtabliſh a precedent, which may conclude fatally to the whole kingdom.

Is not the commerce with America of the laſt importance to this country? Will a military force or irritating avenging meaſures, retrieve what our ill policy may loſe? Is commerce a ſubject of compulſion? Shedding blood would therefore be an act of ſavage rage, not of ſound wiſdom. It will not redeem, but utterly ruin our commerce. But the Americans will not oppoſe force by force. They will uſe a much more irreſiſtible mode of oppoſition. I do not ſpeak it to inſult, but to inform. I love and revere this country.---I know it is the wiſh of America to love and revere this country, not as ſlaves but as ſubjects. Their oppoſition will be ſilent, and its operation will be ſure, though ſlow. No cunning can elude, no force can fruſtrate its effects. Our commerce muſt ſink under it. The ſuperior power of this country will endeavour to aid it in vain. That power will find itſelf in the ſituation of Volſcens:

---------- nec teli conſpicit uſquam
Auctorem, nec quo ſe ardens immittere poſſit.

And for what is it that we are to hazard theſe conſequences? We are to fix a badge of ſlavery upon America, to eſtabliſh for ourſelves a barren revenue. Have our own burthens received one ſhilling alleviation from this American tax, ſo a---------- impoſed, ſo o---------- maintained? Is there any man in his ſenſes who expects from it any national relief? On the contrary, are we not this moment at the expence of a military eſtabliſhment in America for this ſole purpoſe, twenty times greater than was ever incurred before in times of peace? If our juſtice is baniſhed, where is our wiſdom? Is not all this increaſing our expences and our diſtreſſes, without an actual, without a probable equivalent? Is it not putting our beſt commercial advantages to the hazard, without any emolument if we ſucceed, without any retribution if we fail? Is this wiſdom, or is it folly in the extreme? Is it ſpirit or inſanity? This paradoxical policy which propoſes

Per damna, per cedes ab ipſo
Ducere opes, animumque ferro?

Are theſe the means of relieving the diſtreſſes of this unhappy---this exhauſted country? Becauſe her burthens are already greater than ſhe well can bear, with all her ſources of wealth, are we therefore to lop off one of her beſt, her ſureſt reſources, our American commerce?----That commerce from which the merchant, the trader, the manufacturer, the farmer, all draw the fruits of their toil, and the very means of ſupporting our national burthens. That commerce from which the beſt bulwark of our iſland, the navy, derives the ſtrongeſt ſinews of her ſtrength. That commerce which already furniſhes ſuch conſiderable ſupplies for the ſupport of government.

Theſe will be our triumphs----theſe our ſucceſſes. But will theſe feed the ſtarving manufacturer? Will they reimburſe the ruined Merchant? Will they compenſate the injured revenue? Will they man our navy, or miniſter any relief to the whole kingdom under the diſtreſs of a general ſtagnation of manufactures and of trade? Will it ſatisfy the calls of hunger, or alleviate the diſtreſs of bankruptcy, to read in the papers that our troops have put fifty thouſand Americans to the ſword; our fleets have laid the cities of Boſton and New-York in aſhes?

When we talk of maintaining our power over the colonies by ſevere laws and military force, we ſhould conſider the wiſdom of Queen Mary's obſervation, which applies equally here---"That the ſtate of every King conſiſts more aſſuredly in the love of the ſubjects towards their Prince, than in the dread of laws made with rigorous pains *."

When the diſtreſſes our conduct will, in all human probability, occaſion, bear hard upon us; when the emergency of a war calls for our military force at home, and all our ſtrength abroad, it will then be too late to recollect the wiſe obſervation which Tacitus aſcribes to a Britiſh King, when this country felt its day of foreign oppreſſion.----*Metus et terror eſt infirma vincula caritatis; quæ ubi removeris, qui timere deſierunt, odiſſe incipiant.* Dread and terror are but weak bonds of attachment; and upon their diſſolution, when fear ends hatred begins. JUNIUS AMERICANUS.

* 1ſt Mary, ch. 1. ſ. 1.